THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Wilmington Journal.

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Board of Education for Pender County.

We publish below the proceeding of the Board of Education of Pender county, not only for the information of those directly interested in these proceedings, but also because we think that the series of resolutions which was adopted by the Board may be of general interest throughout the State inasmuch as these resolutions touch upon a question which has given every Board more or less trouble.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION, OF PENDER COUNTY, STAGVILLE, FEB. 7, '76.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Education held this day, present W. H. French, Chairman; Commissioners Murphy and Shaw.

Ordered that Joan J. Moore, of Caton township, be appointed a school committeeman in place of J. W. Wells, resigned.

Ordered that O. W. Corbett, of Caswell township, be appointed as school committeeman in place of W. S. Prince, resigned.

Ordered, on motion of Commissioner Shaw that the Secretary of the Board of Education be allowed $25 to be paid out of the school fund, as compensation for his services as Clerk of the Board of Education, and that the Chairman of the County Board of Education be authorized and directed to draw an order payable to the Secretary.

Ordered, on motion of Commissioner Shaw that the public school money shall, hereafter, be appropriated to any township or paid upon the order of school committee, until the school census of each school district of the township is taken and reported to this board as required by law.

Ordered that the secretary of the board of education register all school statistics which shall be reported to him by school committees and boards of county examiners, in the book of school records of Pender county.

Ordered that all orders to be paid out of the public school money, to first approved by the chairman and clerk of the board of education, and that the county treasurer be notified of the same.

Ordered that the Clerk of this Board publish by an advertisement posted on the Court House door, the amount apportioned to the children of each race of the several school districts of each township in the county; and be it further ordered that the Clerk furnish the County Treasurer with the amount thus apportioned among the several school districts, and also the chairman of each school committee of the several townships in the county.

Ordered that the apportionment of the public school money for the county of Pender, collected for the year 1875, and also the old school fund, now in the hands of the Treasurer of New Hanover county, be allotted as follows: (3) one dollar per capita for each township in the county, as reported by the several school committees, be as follows:—

Ordered that all orders on the County Treasurer for the payment of teachers, for the purchase of sites and for half the cost of building school houses, shall be paid from the fund apportioned to the district of the township in which the school is taught, or in which the site or school house is situated, and that the County Treasurer be notified of the same.

Ordered that the foregoing series of resolutions offered by Commissioner Shaw in regard to the duties of the Board of Education of Pender county be and the same are hereby adopted.

Ordered that all orders upon the County Treasurer for school money, for the payment of teachers in the various townships of Pender county, shall be approved by the School Committee elected at the last election for the township in which said school is taught.

The Board of Education adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

C. H. MANNING, Clerk.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—E. Wagner, Chairman, Commissioners D. Nixon and S. Van Amringe.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Board went into an election of Constable for Harnett township, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James A. Hewlett.

Edward McCoy was put in nomination, who received three votes, and was declared elected.

On motion it was ordered that the finance committee be empowered to have the prison of the county Work House insured in some responsible company.

On motion the Board resolved itself into a Board of Education.

The following order was then passed:

Ordered by the Board of Education, that the apportionment of school funds, for the county of New Hanover, collected for the year 1875, be allotted as follows: $1 30 per capita for each township in the county, and that the Secretary of this Board notify the County Treasurer, and the different school committees of said apportionment.

The following is the apportionment made according to townships:

WHITES.

Federal Point	75	103 36
Masonboro	122	165 97
Cape Fair	50	59 84
Harnett	161	218 96
Wilmington	1,773	2,381 30
Total white	2,154	
Total		2,929 44

COLORED.

Masonboro	57	77 52
Federal Point	75	103 30
Cape Fair	196	266 56
Harnett	352	478 72
Wilmington	2,304	3,133 4
Total, colored	2,985	4,057 14
Total amount		5,989 04

The Board then adjourned.

Another Outrage in Duplin County.

From the *Duplin Record* we get the following: "We learn that another outrage has been perpetrated upon the good people of Duplin county by the worst government the world ever saw. A black negro was sent to Warsaw, and now a young lady, acceptable to every one in the community, has been turned out at Kenansville, to make room for R. H. Kornegay. We said, concerning his appointment at Warsaw, that it was, in our opinion, a little, low, mean thing in the Radical officials to annoy the intelligent reading public with the appointment of obnoxious persons to every little postoffice through the county. We repeat what we then said. But there is one consolation; such conduct on the part of Federal officials and their minions will bring our people the more firmly and compactly together, and when the overthrow of the present administration comes, as come it will, the victory will be the sweeter Patience, friends, there will be a change we trust, after March 4th, 1877—only a little over a year."

Major Burton.

From the Charlotte *Observer*, which should have reached us Friday night but which did not arrive until yesterday morning, we learn that this gentleman received a painful injury from a fall, while walking to a friend's house in Charlotte on Wednesday evening last.

A Lovely Platform for a Candidate.

Under this head the Charlotte *Observer* gives us the following:

The incident loses nearly all its point by reason of the fact that you don't know who the gentleman is, but in case you are the other day a darky approached a citizen of character and standing and asked him if it would be very great sacrifice on his part to accept an office. "For," continued the darky, "we niggers wants somebody for Mayor what'll let de saloons run in house, what'll let de bar rooms stay open on Sunday, and what'll let de gamblers run hell every night if dey wants to, and you is just de man for we wants." Our friend uncovered himself, and bowed his grateful acknowledgement of the compliment.

R. Shop Atkinson's Appointments for His Spring Visitation.

Kinston	March	22
Holy Innocents, Lenoir Co.,	"	24
Newbern	"	26
Beaufort	"	28
St. Paul's Swift Creek Bridge,	"	31
Trinity Chapel, Beaufort Co.,	April	2
Blount's Creek	"	3
St. John's, Durham's Creek,	"	4
South Creek, Beaufort Co.,	"	6
Greenville	"	9
St. John's, Pitt Co.	"	11
Snow Hill	"	13
Marlborough, Pitt county	"	14
Good Friday	"	14
Wilmington, Easter Sunday,	"	16

For the Journal.

BATTLE OF HOOKER'S CREEK.

LILLINGTON, PENDER CO. N. C., Feb. 9th, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Through a mistake in the printing, the Wilmington papers, in publishing to-day the proceedings of our centennial meeting held here last Saturday, say it was held on "1875," whereas, as you are aware, this preparatory meeting was held February 5th, 1876. Also, in the hurry of preparing the proceedings for publication I omitted to say that our fellow-citizen, Captain John A. Jones, of this place, was put on the committee to prepare the resolutions. Please let these corrections be made in your weekly issue.

The people of Pender are under renewed obligations to the JOURNAL for the aid it is giving in making the proposed demonstration on the 26th inst., on the old Moore's Creek battle-ground, a grand success. We appeal to the papers of your city and of the entire Cape Fear country to warm up their columns and to stir up their readers and others to act upon this patriotic subject and aid us in gathering together a large crowd. The counties people as a general rule, will take their own lunch baskets with them to the celebration, while the Wilmington committee are expected to see to it that proper refreshments go up on the steamboat.

Let me here appeal to the citizens of Pender county to come out to the celebration. Good speakers will certain the crowd with ability, patriotism and eloquence. Also, I call upon them to aid by their contributions in making the occasion a complete success. Turn out and go to the grounds, and aid in preparing them. The committee appointed to prepare the grounds have been notified, and they are earnestly invoked to be at the spot at 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 12th inst., and all others who are willing to aid will please attend there also at that time. The time for proper action is short.

Yours truly,
JAS. A. H. HARMAN, Sec'y

THE CAPE FEAR FAIR.

Shall We Have Another at Wilmington?

The above question is asked in the Daily News of the State Fair.

A meeting of the citizens was called at Raleigh for Friday evening to consider the question stated, to-wit: whether the State Fair, with all its new and elegant buildings, should ever again be held in Raleigh. After an expenditure in cash of some $50,000 that institution is so overwhelmed with debt that it is calling on the people of Raleigh to help carry it another year. If such is the case there, with the whole State to back them, and with elegant and convenient grounds and buildings, what shall we of the Cape Fear say to the people of Wilmington?

We have here the subscription of our own people, almost exclusively, added to the net receipts of the Fair—cleared, grubbed and fenced the grounds and erected $12,000 worth of buildings thereon. The whole to-day, worth $15,000, which is more than five times the amount of stock that has been paid in to secure the joint stock organization, and that will be required to pay for the property.

Now good people of Wilmington shall we have another Fair on the banks of the Cape Fear?

The question must be answered by the businness men of Wilmington. Can you afford to let this institution go down? *Retail dealers especially are interested.* I reply in the negative. It must be sustained and the citizens of this city must work hard and build it up and help pay the next instalment due on account of its capital stock, $1,350.

The net receipts of the Fair paid all its expenses and paid off promptly the premium list, but did not "net" enough to pay for the buildings and grounds. It therefore becomes a question of vital importance to this portion of the State to sustain, by small aid now, the Cape Fear Fair Company. Only sixty shares of stock, at $25 each, wanted to do it. They want sixty shares of stock subscribed and paid for during the year, in—say three instalments. This will give $1,500 more of capital and will pay off the last but one instalment of the purchase money, and put the institution on a permanent footing. Every fair but one has paid a profit, which has been applied to the buildings and other improvements, making the property worth now $15,000—that is 118 acres of land with fences and buildings thereon, all within one mile of Wilmington.

It is for you, gentlemen, to say if this Fair shall be sustained. Five or six gentlemen have now carried it for three years by means of hard work and hard begging for aid, and they do not propose to run it alone any longer. If you do not want the Fair, please call a public meeting and say so over your own signatures or otherwise.

If you do want it, come forward and subscribe the sixty shares of stock and it can be carried on and made a success financially as well as by materially aiding the farming and mechanical interests of the State.

This property once lost cannot be obtained again for double the market value of it to-day. Less than $3,000 worth of capital stock for a property worth $15,000.

It has been heretofore shown that it will pay dividends of 12 to 15 per cent.

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR.

A Lawyer's Plea.

From the N. Y. *Herald* we make the following extract:

The suits brought by Virginia C. Burke against Ira C Gardner and others, which will go down to posterity among the list of *causes celebres* in our legal records, was, after nearly three weeks' continuance before Judge Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas, was brought yesterday to a conclusion. Mrs. Burke, the sole surviving child and executrix of Captain John Alexander, brought the suit to recover $60,000, which she claimed was in her father's possession at the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1869, at the residence of the Gardners, in Harlem. Mrs. Burke had only one counsel, ex-Congressman Andrew H. H. Dawson, while the defendants had six, including ex-Judge Beebe. Mr. Dawson made an able and eloquent summing up of the case. In his remarks he told a rather singular story explanatory of his zeal for his client. A good many years ago, in a lower saloon of a Mississippi steamboat, a party of men engaged in playing draw poker. Among the participants in the game was a cripple, who bet boldly and showed that he had a large sum of money. A young man stood outside the circle of the table watching with interest the progress of the game. He saw that the cripple was a novice and his companions were evidently professional gamblers. Seeing that the cripple was losing heavily this young man watched the game with increased interest and with the closest scrutiny. He shortly discovered the gamsters were dealing to themselves six cards each, and their unsuspecting companion only five cards. The betting became heavy. The cripple kept raising and going better and his opponents did the same. The table were covered with bills and piles of gold. The cripple lost, and as one of the gamesters was about raking in the pile that young man who had been so intently watching the game suddenly thrust the blade of a sharp-pointed bowie knife through the bills, saying, "Not one of you gamblers shall have this money. It belongs to him (pointing to the cripple), your would-be victim." "What right have you to interfere with this game?" asked the infuriated gamblers. "By this right," answered the young man, pulling out a revolver, "and because you have been cheating this man. The first man who attempts to touch a dollar of that money I will blow his brains out." The cripple took the money, and that brief experience was a lifelong lesson to him. That young man, gentlemen of the jury, was myself. I was congratulated for my courage. One gentlemen, a noble specimen of true Southern chivalry, shook me by the hand warmly. "I like you for your courage," said this gentlemen. "I have a beautiful and accomplished daughter, and you may marry her if you will." That gentlemen was Captain Alexander, and I stood by her in her seven years' incessant warefare to help her nearer what rightfully belongs to her, and I shall fight the battle until I get a verdict for her. He occupied several hours in his summing up speech. The opposing counsel occupied nearly as much time combating in seriatim each point raised for the plaintiff and presenting the case in the strongest possible light for the defendant. A clear and lucid charge was made by Judge Van Hoesen, leaving it entirely to the jury to give their verdict according to the testimony, and only explaining to them the various points of law applicable to the case. The jury after about an hours absence, brought in a verdict for Mrs. Burke for the full amount claimed, being $60,000, with interest. The opposing counsel moved to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was not in accordance with the evidence. It being late Judge Van Hoesen said he would hear the argument on this motion next Friday morning.

The Khedive of Egypt has legislated the Mohammedan calendar out of his dominions, and adopted instead the Gregorian time, in common with the larger portion of Christendom The Egyptians changed all their dates on the first of January last.

John Quincy Adams' Mother a North Carolinian.

In an "Old Stager's Reminiscences of Distinguished Americans" we find the following sketch which shows that the mother of John Quincy Adams was a North Carolinian:

"I doubt if there are fifty persons in the United States who knows that John Quincy Adams and Robert Barnwell Rhett were cousins. These two men, representing the extreme Northern and extreme Southern doctrines, and who hated each other with extreme bitterness, were near relatives, as I shall now show. The Rhetts, of South Carolina, having become extinct, their relations, the Smiths, of Beaufort, South Carolina, took the name of Rhett in the year 1836. These Smiths were from North Carolina. The brothers, James Henry, Robert Barnwell and Albert, changed the name to Rhett as I have stated. The cousin, Abigil Smith, of North Carolina, married John Adams and was the mother of John Quincy Adams."

Brignoli is the father of twins, and has had other trials during his long career, but he never knew what real trouble is until he picked up a New York paper the other morning and found himself referred to as the "silver-nose tenor."

The man who pays more for shop rent than for advertising don't understand his business, said Horace Greeley.

The number of hogs slaughtered to date at Cincinnati is 519,776 against 500,637 the same time last year.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—Caperton of West Virginia introduced a bill to aid the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company in constructing its road to the Ohio river. Referred to committee on railroads.

The committee on pensions reported a pension for the widow of Gen. L. H. Rousseau.

The library committee was discharged from further consideration of the memorial of Admiral Chas. Shikes.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific road was passed.

The centennial appropriation bill was resumed, and Norwood spoke in opposition. No vote was reached.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a memorial from citizens of Louisiana praying relief against certain political evils existing in that State.

The appropriation bill was resumed. Blaine made his speech on finance in the form of printed notes. Every seat was filled. Without concluding the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Texas raids committee heard Adjutant General Steele of Texas, and Lieutenant Budd, of the regular army, commanding on the border. The testimony of these gentlemen confirm the worst features of the information already before the committee. Gen. Ord will be heard to-morrow.

The Elections Committee will decide the case of Bromberg vs. Haralson on Monday, and take up the case of Finley vs. Wall, from Florida. The committee has adopted the rule of the last Congress to hear contests from the States as they come alphabetically. This places Platter vs. Goode, from Virginia, last on the docket, but there are assurances that the cases will be reached this session. This arrangement of the docket was supported by the Republicans on the committee, and the assertion that Judge Harris, who is chairman, is holding back the case of Platter vs. Goode is unfounded in fact.

The territorial committee of the Senate will report unanimously in favor of New Mexico as a State.

The appropriation committee of the House heard Bristow this morning.

The House committee on foreign affairs have called on the Secretary of State for the correspondence regarding Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma mine and Macedo claims.

The committee on public buildings are about to investigate Architect Mullett's connection with the alleged Chicago custom house frauds.

The Alabama Republican delegation is headed by ex-Gov. Smith. They represent that their object is simply to endeavor to raise the morale of their party in Alabama and not to contest Spencer's seat. They say the party there is broken up into fragments for personal ends.

Secretary Bristow has explained the deficiency of $316,000 in the appropriation for engraving and printing. He says the first estimates were too low, and the second estimates Congress cut down and imposed additional work. He said the deficiency should be made good, but if it was not he had money enough to run the bureau until next March, after which, if no provision was made for its support, he would close it up and discharge every person connected with it.

The Senate to-day confirmed 31 judges as district judge for Louisiana.

Blaine, in commencing his speech on finance, said: The honor of the national government and the prosperity of the American people are menaced by those who demand the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency. He says until this question is definitely adjusted it is idle to expect a full measure of prosperity. He accuses a great section of the Democratic party, possibly its controlling power, of standing stubbornly in the way of such adjustment. He gives a full history of monetary events. Alluding to the resumption in 1879 act he says it fixes a day but gives no adequate process. In legislation to that end, unless we move in harmony with the great business interests of the country, we shall assuredly fail.

Private letters from Havana up to the 15th of December, state that the receipts of the treasury are not equal to the demand made upon it. In consequence of this the troops in the field had not received their pay for October. The troops in the garrison and the civil service were only partially paid to July and the contractors for military supplies had received nothing, and had presented to Conde de Valmaseda that they should cease to furnish provisions unless they were soon paid. It is also represented that the crowded hospitals were in a state of penury and almost of abandonment, and that the condition of the treasury was such by reason of a want of method and order and of dishonesty of the public service. The letters further state that extreme discouragement prevails at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—SENATE—Johnston of Virginia introduced a bill to reopen the State and settle the claims of the several States against the United States for advances made in the war of 1812. Referred to committee on claims.

Numerous petitions for the repeal of the bankrupt law were presented.

Petitions for pension for Mexican veterans were also presented.

Bayard called up the joint rule for counting the vote for President and Vice President.

Edmunds wished the matter referred to the committee on privileges and elections. After a desultory discussion Edmunds moved to amend the concurrent resolution so that it should be a simple resolution, instead of a concurrent one, and that the committee on privileges and elections consider the matter, instead of the committee on rules, so that it should read:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on privileges and elections be, and they are hereby, instructed to examine and report whether any and what legislation is expedient in regard to the matter, considered in the twenty-second joint rule of the last session."

Adopted.

The centennial appropriation bill was resumed. The bill finally passed by a vote of 41 to 15. The Republicans voting nay were: Aicorn, Hamilton, Wadleigh and Howe. The Democrats voting aye were: Bayard, Caperton, Dennis, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Maxey, McDonald, Randolph, Ransom.

HOUSE—The consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill was resumed. The diplomatic bureau is continued by the bill. Morey's amendments were rejected, and some other unimportant ones adopted, after which the bill passed. It appropriates $314,000, a reduction of $470,000 from last year.

Thurman, Holman, Morrison and others addressed the caucus last night, the result of which, though not definite, was satisfactory. The question was referred to a committee of consultation without any instructions beyond that intimated by the speakers. A negative policy will not answer; the seventy-nine resumption bill must be repealed, and in its stead measures adopted looking to future presumtion brought about by tangible and reasonable preliminary processes. The consultation committee will report on Thursday, to which day the caucus, at midnight, adjourned.

Judge Billings opens the district court at New Orleans on the third Monday in February.

The President has requested Senator Bruce to call on him to-day. He desires a consultation about the rupture between himself and Senator Bruce, which culminated in the speech in the secret session of the Senate, yesterday.

It is stated that Bruce declines the Presidential invitation for consultation with the President. There is much excitement over these matters. It is stated that Bruce undoubtedly denounced Grant and the carpet baggers bitterly in yesterday's executive session.

Gen. Burke, Col. J. J. McLemone, Judge J. V. McDuffee, Wm. Smith, colored, of the opposition Republican committee of Alabama, are here. Some of the committee had an interview to-day with Senators Morton and Conkling concerning Alabama affairs, the result of which is not known.

Gen. John T. Morgan, appointed by Gov. Houston, under a joint resolution of the Alabama Legislature to prosecute the case against Spencer, arrived to-day and presented credentials to the Senate committee on privileges and elections. The committee will decide on Tuesday upon a course of action. The committee failed to secure an interview with the President yesterday.

Collector Webster of Chicago, is here, consulting over further whisky prosecutions.

Gen. Ord had an informal interview with Congressmen Shreder, Throckmorton, Hancock, Judge Parchal and other prominent men from the Southwest, and will testify before the Texas railroad committee to-morrow.

The Southern Claims Commission will commence on Monday to investigate the charges of subornation, purjury, and of collusion with attorneys, &c., while special commissioners to the court, which charges are made by Chas. P. Benjamin, clerk to the commission.

The Secretary of the Interior asks an appropriation of $35,000 for the expenses of the Red Cloud and Black Hills commissions. The department did not know when the commissions were organized. They were in violation of law.

The President said, in Cabinet meeting to-day, that he had received the interrogatories upon which his evidence is required in the Babcock trial. His deposition will be made before Chief Justice Waite to-morrow. Mr. Eaton, of the counsel for the government, who brought hither the questions, called at the Department of Justice to-day to pay his respects to the Attorney General. The session of the Cabinet lasted over two hours to-day, but there was no business under consideration of unusual importance.

The Department of Justice building has flags at half-mast in respect to the late Reverdy Johnson.

It has at length transpired that the President and Senator Bruce are mutually and equally indifferent about seeing each other. Bruce will repeat his speech in open session.

Dr. J. Hamilton has resigned the clerkship of the ways and means committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The Texas Pacific railroad committee of the House is discussing the report of its sub-committee in favor of the Atkins bill.

The Senators appointed on the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee are: Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, Gordon, Davis and Eaton.

The Virginia Midland railroad has perfected an arrangement with the Baltimore & Potomac railroad for running its trains unbroken through Washington to and from Baltimore. By this arrangement the Baltimore and New Orleans sleepers leave Washington as well as Baltimore daily and run through to their destination without change, thus making the only unbroken all rail line from the nation's capital to the Gulf of Mexico and the Crescent City.

The President's evidence in the Babcock case, taken before Judge Waite in the Executive Mansion, was sent to St. Louis by a special messenger.

The Secretary of the Treasury has furloughed all hands in the bureau of printing and engraving on account of having no money.

In the Texas Pacific railroad committee Luttrell, from the sub-committee, opposed the report in a written speech. He was in favor of allowing any one to build the road, who would do it without subsidy. Garfield, also of the sub-committee, opposed the subsidy on financial grounds. A number of committee think the vote will be close, especially on the feature endorsing the bonds of the branch roads. The committee, without action, adjourned to Wednesday.

Col. G. W. Alexander, of the Sunday Gazette, has been offered one thousand dollars for the original letter of Mr. Davis to Lyons.

Gen. Ord, commander of the military department of Texas, was examined to-day as a witness before the select committee of the House on the Texas frontier troubles, and gave to the committee a very full and intelligent account of the cattle raids to which the ranchers on the American side of the Rio Grande, for 500 miles along the river and for 150 miles back from it, are subjected, as well as of the remedy which he would recommend for them. According to the General's statement the country which is separated from the river by a very extensive belt of undergrowth, forest chapparel which form a screen and shelter for the cattle thieves who live by plunder and which renders it next to impossible for military patrols or military posts to interfere with them. There are two classes of Mexicans living on the Texas side, one consisting of intelligent, honest rancheros who are as much opposed to these raids as the American portion of the population are, the other, consisting of worthless fellows, many of them outlaws or deserters from the Mexican army, who work occasionally on the ranches and who act as spies and informers for their cousins or companions on the other side when they cross the river on their cattle stealing expedition. It is the intelligence which they receive from these fellows which enables them to avoid the routes by which they might be intercepted on their return with their booty. On their own side of the river these bands, which sometimes number from 100 to 150 men, are in league with the local authorities, their recognized chief being Cortina, so that all facilities are given to them for disposing of their plunder, and such a thing as restoration of the stolen cattle is never thought of. The national government of Mexico is not to be blamed, in Gen. Ord's opinion, for this state of things, first, because the system of the government to let each State take care of its own affairs, and second, because the Mexican soldiers have a strong tendency, whenever they get near enough to the border, to desert their colors and cross into Texas. The Mexican government is therefore powerless in the matter, and the State government of Tamaulipa seems to regard these frontier forays as a part of the established order of things and essential for the good of the community. The only remedy, therefore, for the evil is, and it is one which the General is urging on the War Department, to increase the cavalry force on the Rio Grande and give him authority when his troops come on the trail of one of these thieving bands to let the pursuit be continued to the Mexican side of the river, and let the troops deal out summary punishment on the robbers. He thinks that whatever opposition the local authorities might make to such a practical course the general government of Mexico would not make any. He says that now in one of the more northern States, Chihuahua, himself and the Mexican commandant have a mutual agreement by which Indian expeditions are followed on either side of the river, and that on some occasions the American and Mexican troops have co-operated in their movements against the Indians. Rations are being supplied by his orders to the Mexicans. General Ord is confident that the only feasible mode of putting down these troubles on the forays is by following up the robbers in the way he recommends.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11—Noon.—Reverdy Johnson had argued a case in court, and was unusually brilliant at dinner with Governor Carroll, whose guest he was. He took one glass of Madeira during dinner and after dinner went to the parlor, while Governor Carroll and the other guests went to another room to smoke. It was supposed Mr. Johnson was taking his habitual sleep after dinner. Presently a servant beckoned the Governor who found that Mr. Johnson had fallen to the carriage-way which passes under the porch of the mansion. He was dead and was bleeding profusely from a wound on the right side of his head and face; his skull was ractured, a finger dislocated and there were bruises and cuts on his arms and legs. Mr. Johnson was born in 1796.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11—Noon.—So sudden and unexpected was the death of Mr. Johnson, after his appearance in the State library and about the State House Thursday while the Legislature was in session, and apparently in full health, that the community has not yet recovered from the shock. Dr. Lewis Steiner, State Senator from Frederick county, a distinguished physician and chief inspector of the sanitary commission in the army of the Potomac during the late war, who examined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of his death: Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal or was seized with vertigo or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and, striving to save himself, moved toward the west, staggering along by the northerly side of the executive mansion, at each step his body gaining additional momentum, so that having reached the door leading into the basement he swayed around to the right and fell, striking his head against the sharp corner of the granite base of the house, which gave him the first wound on the head; re-striking the pavement, which is made of rough cobble stone, a second wound was received in the front of the first; at this instant, probably, the bones of his nose were fractured and one joint of the second finger of the right hand was dislocated, which, after his struggles, account for the abrasions on the knee and fingers of the left hand. It cannot be positively ascertained, although it is probable, the wounds on the scalp were accompanied with the fractures of the external bones of the cranium, accompanied with a probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base. His death must have resulted almost instantly. Mr. Gwynn, attorney-general of the State, and son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack lasting three hours while attending trials in South Carolina several years since.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12—Night—The district attorney presented Douglass with an affidavit purporting to be charges preferred in 1873 by Lindsay Murdock, a collector of internal revenue in Southwest Missouri. The charges were against John A. Joyce and John McDonald respectively, revenue agent and supervisor. The envelope was indorsed by C. C. Snippen, the President's private secretary, showing that it had been received at the Executive Mansion, and referred to the Treasury Department. Another indorsement showed that it had been referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Douglass could not testify that he had seen the affidavit in his office. The district attorney said he proposed to read the affidavit showing that in 1873 the charges against Joyce and McDonald had been sent to the Executive Mansion and had gone through the department named. The court only allowed the witness to testify that the indorsement showed that such charges had been received and filed. They were not read. Nearly the entire morning session was taken up in trying to trace through the telegraph clerks of this city and Washington and also by the door keeper and messengers of the Executive Mansion certain telegrams, no yet admitted, to prove that they were received and sent back and forth between Joyce and McDonald here, and Gen. Babcock in Washington. Finally the defense waived this proof as to one dispatch and allowed the following, admitted to be in Gen. Babcock's hand writing, to be read:

"*Washington, D. C., Dec* 13, 1874—Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo:—I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you. SYLPH."

Before this was read Judge Porter announced that they proposed to make a lengthy legal argument against the admission of the other telegrams, and perhaps they might wish to include this "Sylph" dispatch in those objected to. The defense wished to reserve that point.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—John Henry Bush, the assistant foreman of No. 30 engine, who was injured at the Broadway fire, is dead.

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $625,000, specie increase $1,000,000, legal tenders increase $506,000, deposits increase $1,000,000, reserve increase $1,250,000.

ITHICA, Feb. 12.—The York calendar clock factory has been burned. Loss $50,000.

HUDSON DEPOT, Feb. 12.—Fears that the Hudson river ice crop will be another failure increase hourly. Contrary to reports not much ice is left over from last year. The extraordinary mild weather has again started the ice in many places between here and Poughkeepsie. All the ferry boats are running. Not over 100,000 tons has been gathered thus far. The average crop is over two millions.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12—Noon—In the suit of Simonton against Alta, Judge McKee denied the motion of the defendant to strike out that portion of the complaint relative to the Bank of California, holding that it was proper that the plaintiff should prove the falsity of the statement that he had caused the failure of the bank by showing that the failure arose from the acts of the officers of the bank.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12—Night—A Jackson special says the committee of investigation find Cardoza, the State superintendent of education, guilty on ten counts, including perjury, forgery, bribery and embezzlement.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12—Noon—The ticket agents' convention resolved, with four dissenting votes, not to tolerate transportation companies of individuals or firms who issue tickets in their own names. It is understood the resolution refers to tourists' agencies.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 12—Noon.—It was definitely ascertained that Winslow in London to-day and he has probably been arrested before night as Minister Schenck was telegraphed.

FOREIGN.

ST. ETIENNE, February 12.—Noon.—The Aben mine continues to burn. No more bodies have been recovered.

LONDON, February 12—Noon.—The great powers are negotiating with Herzegovina for a suspension of hostilities.

The Morning Post's Berlin special says Turkey has refused permission to Dr. Schliemann to pursue any further excavations in the Troad.

A Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the ministerial crisis at Vienna is not ended.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin special says to days's papers state that Count Von Arnim has petitioned the Emperor for permission to come to Berlin, without being liable to arrest, in order to be with his son during his serious illness.

The Carlesruper Zeitung learns that the Sultan has agreed to amnesty, the insurgents submitting immediately and that Austria will thereupon withdraw the subvention granted to Turkish refugees and order them to leave Austria and return home.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12—Night.—The authorities here are ignorant about the arrival or arrest of Winslow alias Clifton, the Boston forger.

STATE NEWS.

The Fayetteville Wide Awake regrets to learn that Mr. Patterson, at Swann's station, the gentleman whom that paper alluded to in its last issue as having been severely hurt by falling from a wagon, died on Saturday last from the injuries he received.

They have a social club of gentlemen in Salisbury that they call the "Pie Eaters."

The Salisbury Watchman says that Mr. P. Hanuch caught a fox in that county which gave his dogs a run of thirty miles. He must have been an "old red."

That paper also says that Mr. Wm. Murdock, who has been traveling in Florida with his grand-son, Willie Wiley, for the benefit of the latter's health has returned home. Mr. M. states that there are not as many visitors in Florida this winter as were last, owing, as it is supposed, to the comparative mildness of the winter North, and to the stress in money matters. There was one frost in Florida this winter which nipped the orange blossoms, but did no serious harm. The State is filling up, many of those who go aiming to plant orange groves, which, just now, is regarded as the most profitable business a man can enter on. Jacksonville, and other towns on the main line of travel, look flourishing, and bid fair to become large cities.

The Courier says: On Saturday last a negro boy called at the residence of Peter Tharrington in Sandy Creek Township, while Mr. Tharrington was away from home, and demanded of Mrs. Tharrington the money in the house, she refused, the scamp then began the search of the house, telling Mrs. T. that if she made any alarm he would kill her. He broke open their chests, and found four dollars, which he appropriated to his own use.

The Raleigh Sentinel informs us that the roster of North Carolina soldiers in the revolutionary war, lost for many years, has been discovered among the archives of the auditor's office.

From the Fayetteville Gazette:

There was quite a lively exhibition of interest on the subject of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad last Monday and Tuesday. Several citizens of Robeson county, who have entered heartily into the work of constructing this road, were on a visit to Fayetteville. There was a meeting of the directors, which, so far as we have learned, was harmonious and satisfactory, and the work bids fair to go vigorously on. Capt. A. P. Hurt was chosen director in place of Col. McKay, resigned.

The Western Expositor says that the negro who broke into Peter Eply's house in McDowell county and stole from a bureau the sum of $100, together with pocket-book, papers &c, having been arrested in Salisbury, was taken back to McDowell, and, after a full examination of the testimony, was committed to jail to answer the charge of burglary. The negro gave his name as Robert Austin, though he had called himself Randall Caldwell.

The Pee Dee Courier says that Col. Leak detected the son of the Rev. Frank Covinton, colored, in the act of robbing the money drawer in the store of Leak, Everitt & Co. in Rockingham. The thief was committed to jail.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce says:

The Board of Aldermen on Monday night last gave the Atlantic Railroad the right of way down East Front or South Front streets to Union Point. The company now proposes to lease the city property on the point for a term of years and construct thereon such warehouses, tracks, wharves, etc., as may be necessary to enable the trains to take freight directly from vessels lying in the docks to be built. The estimated cost of this work is $10,000. It will be of great advantage to the road, for it can then command certain heavy freights which now go by way of Wilmington and Norfolk. The mercantile interests of the city will also be benefitted by the change.

The Franklin Courier states that Congressman J. I. Davis arrived at his home in Louisburg on Friday, the 4th, and remained on a visit to his family until Wednesday, the 9th. He was in excellent health and spirits.

FERGUSON'S AVENGERS.

A Story of Partisan Days.

This for gallant Ferguson!

The forgoing five words had instituted a reign of terror in one of the loviest districts of the Palmetto State, a district watered by the Catawba and Pacolet rivers, and their gentle tributaries.

In the month of September, 1780, Cornwallis detached the notorious Col. Ferguson to the frontiers of North Carolina, for the ostensible purpose of encouraging the tories of that region to take up arms for the king. Ferguson's force consisted in part of the most profligate and abandoned characters of the partisan days, and his march was marked by atrocities of the most shocking description. The hardy men of the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Virginia, rose against the marauders, and, led by Boone and other backwoods worthies, gave them a decisive defeat at King's Mountain. Ferguson was slain in battle, and his fellow foragers, numbering about one thousand, were nearly all captured or killed.

We shall have rest now, the patriots said, after the battle. Ferguson, the dreaded, is dead, and the few tories who escaped with their wretched lives are not strong enough to do us harm.

But the settlements were soon to learn that the victory of King's Mountain had nerved the arm of a foe more terrible than any which they had hitherto known.

The existence of the new terror was discovered by a boy one morning about a fortnight after the battle. He found the family of Archibald Mettson murdered in their own house, and to the corpses had been pinned a paper bearing these words:

This for the gallant Ferguson!

This terrible atrocity aroused the country, and the excitement was quickly heightened by the finding of the body of another murdered patriot. On the cold breast, which had been pierced by pistol balls, was the palid paper and its words of terrible import, and the country knew that a fearful vengeance would be taken for King's Mountain.

During the week that followed the discoveries I have mentioned, the work of the Avengers was terrible. They fell upon patriot houses at the dead of night, and left on the bosom of their victims the five words which had already terrorized the country. It was in vain that the patriots summoned their cunning and energy for the capture of the band of demons, which, as it had been discovered, numbered

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

After Governor Chamberlain refused to issue commission to Moses and the negro Whipper as Judges in South Carolina, it will be remembered that Whipper delivered a vile, filthy speech in the Legislature of that State, of which he is a member. The speech was improperly spread upon the journal of the House, but was afterwards, by order of the House, expunged from its records. Whipper then offered a paper called a "protest" against the action of the House in purifying its records. The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier* says an "idea may be formed of the character of the 'protest' when I state that before having it read the Speaker instructed the doorkeepers to have the House galleries cleared of ladies, and to allow none to enter during the discussion of the matter. It was a vile, filthy thing, and like the speech which had been expunged, was characteristic of the 'thing' which had been elected to fill the bench of the Charleston circuit."

The "Speaker" is a negro as well as Whipper, but has some regard for decency. To what times have we come!

General Ord, U. S. A. commanding on the Texas frontier, has testified before the special committee appointed by the lower House of Congress to enquire into the border troubles. His description of the border country and of the people who inhabit it, of the causes that lead to the never ending border troubles, and of the remedy therefor, strikingly corroborates the testimony of Captain McNally, as published some ten days ago in the JOURNAL:

The colored troops may fight nobly elsewhere, but certainly for the Texas border they are worthless. It seems to be the opinion of those best informed that some understanding between the United States and the Mexican government, whereby raiding parties may be followed across the line without creating a cause for war will be necessary to put a stop to cattle stealing across the border, unless each government shall station a more efficient force there. The main trouble with the American troops is not so much in their want of numbers as their worthlessness.

This is the way Professor Tyndall proposed to the daughter of Lord Hamilton. Perkins, of the Cincinnati *Times*, it is hardly necessary to say, acted as his amanuensis for the occasion: "Saccharine conglomeration of protoplasm! Adorable combination of matter and force! Rarest product of infinite ages of evolution! The luminiferous ether is not more responsive to the rays of light than are my nerve-centres to the mystic influence which emanates from the photosphere of thy countenance. As the heliocentric system was evolved from primordial chaos by the workings of inexorible law, so is that rarefication of matter which men call my soul lifted from profound despair by that luminance issuing from thy visual organs. Deign, O admirable creature, to respect that attraction which draws me toward thee with a force inversely proportional to the squares of the distance. Grant that we shall be made double suns, describing concentric orbits, which shall touch each other at all points of their peripheries. Your own, Tyndall."

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates a good story now circulating in St. Louis, which may serve to illustrate the diagnosis of Babcock's case made by his counsel. One of the attorneys was met by a friend and asked how he was getting along, how the chances were for his client. "Well," he said, "it reminds me of the young doctor called in at a birth, and who, being questioned as to how his patients were doing, said: 'Very well; the child is dead, the mother will die, but I think I can save the old man.'" The Baltimore *Gazette* doubts very much whether the counsel, twelve abreast, can "save the old man." The old man could only have saved himself by going out to St. Louis and going on the witness stand. The written evidence taken under the advice and protection of counsel is a clear back out, and will be so understood by a grateful country.

A lady exhibited the other day, at the counter of the Richmond *Dispatch*, a curious old relic in the shape of a small ladle made out of a buffalo-horn. The bottom is of silver-plate, and has the likeness of General Washington engraved upon it. On the reverse side of the plate are the words, "*Honor et Justitia*," the letters, G. W. G. M., and various Masonic devices. Around the edge are the words, "Washington, President, 1797."

General Frank Preston killed the buffalo from whose horn the ladle was made, and he and General Washington had it made into a ladle.

Mrs. ex Governor Floyd, daughter of General Preston, presented it to Abindon Lodge, A. F. and A. M. The lady who now possesses the relic designs exhibiting it at the Centennial in Philadelphia.

It was in 1833 that Reverdy John son met with an accident that resulted in a partial loss of his eye sight. Mr. Edward Stanly, then a member of Congress from North Carolina, was challenged to fight a duel by Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Mr. Stanly went to Mr. Johnson's house in Baltimore to prepare for the encounter, and he secured his services in preliminary practice with the pistol.

He was nettled by Mr. Stanly's lack of skill, and taking the pistol fired at a locust tree some ten feet distant, but the ball rebounded and struck him in his left eye and he lost it entirely.

At a late meeting of Plymouth Church when Bowen's charges were discussed, Mr. Beecher, bursting out with his loudest and vehement tones, said: "As for myself, I pronounce the allegations false, and with Almighty God before me, and the judgment day, I arraign him as a slanderer and liar."

Exactly. That is precisely the way Beecher looks at the thing. It never occurred to him for a moment that he was before the Almighty. Will the man's blasphemous egotism never cease?

A FAITHFUL SAYING.

The New York *Herald* having asked how it happens that Whigs and Democrats have sunk their traditional animosities and jealousies all over the South and are found acting together, gives in reply to its own question, a most faithful portraiture of the experience of the Southern States under radical rule. It says:

"If we examine the story of Southern politics during General Grant's Presidency we shall discover reasons quite sufficient to account for this remarkable coalition, without having to suppose a spirit inimical to the Union or the general welfare. We shall find that in every Southern State where Republicans have ruled they have been incredibly wasteful of the people's money; they have robbed the taxpayers, until in many places their levies amounted to confiscation; they have created vast State, county, city and even township debts, over and above the heavy taxation; have destroyed the credit of the States they misruled; have brought financial disgrace and ruin upon many communities, and while thus shamelessly plundering they have neglected all the most important duties of rulers; have corrupted the courts of justice, encouraged or tolerated lawlessness and crime, and refused all remedies for the people's wrongs. The people of the Southern States would not be Americans, they would hardly be human beings, if they rested content under such monstrous misgovernment as that of their Republican rulers has been."

But it was not the plundering alone, the *Herald* thinks, that united the South; it was the favor shown by Congress and the President to the plunderers as well. Federal patronage was given to men like Spencer, Dorsey Packard, Casy, Ames. When Brooks failed in Arkansas Grant made him postmaster at Little Rock; to a Brooks partizan he gave a consulship and to another, another postoffice. When two Congressional committees overturned the Louisiana Returning Board in 1874 and declared its verdict a fraud Grant appointed Wells the chairman of that Board, to one of the most important Federal offices in the South and the Senate has recently confirmed him, when Alabama became Democratic, Hines, a creature of Spencer, was made U. S. Marshal and could have remained so but for being caught in frauds in the postoffice. Mississippi became Democratic and Morton tries to overturn the election, and now that Chamberlain in South Carolina seems desirous of being honest, he is openly denounced at Washington as "no better than a Democrat."

To this the *Herald* might well have added that when W. W. Holden, then Governor of North Carolina, conspired with John Pool and others of the Radical party to overthrow the constitution of North Carolina, and in pursuance of that conspiracy levied war upon her people, and therefore was impeached, tried and convicted and driven from office in disgrace by the highest judicial tribunal known to the laws of the State, he was first made editor of the administration organ at Washington City and afterward Postmaster at Raleigh.

A HANDSOME TRIBUTE.

Some days ago we recorded the fact that Senator Furlong, of Mississippi, had contributed $50 toward the erection of a monument to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. In reply to the letter of the Secretary of the LEE Monumental Association acknowledging the donation, Senator Furlong, who had been a Colonel in the Federal army, and is now an independent Republican, made the following eloquent response. He said:

If the Confederate cause had no other merit, it will at least live in all time through the fame of its soldiers, many of whom, like LEE, possessed virtues unsurpassed and unsurpassable in the history of mankind, and they, as well as many soldiers of the Union in our late war, have shed new lustre on the American name. Books may be written, but they may be lost and forgotten, monuments may be erected, but they may be defaced and crumble into dust; but the pure glory that surrounds such names as that of ROBERT E. LEE will survive all existing governments and be the common inheritance of all our posterity. If it were possible amidst the stormy ages which are now passing over us that Virginia should lose all place in the history of this country, tradition would still point to that ancient Commonwealth and say, "Here flourished a State whose history commenced with a WASHINGTON and ended with a LEE.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING THERE?

Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives the Secretary of War has sent to that body a list of the enlisted men of the army employed in the city of Washington last year. It is as follows:

Office of Adjutant General	160
Office of Chief of Engineers	3
Office of Lieutenant Wheeler	2
United States Centennial Office	1
Military Division of the Missouri	2
Office Depot Quartermaster	4
Office Chief of Ordnance	13
Office Medical Statistics	8
Office United States Dispensary	5
Office Chief Signal Officer	146
Total	344

As this small army was not employed in escort duty or in preserving order in Washington, people are asking, What were all these enlicted men doing there?

Are we not a nation? Certainly we are, and a great and glorious and brave and magnanimous one. True, we have had a narrow escape, but the dark cloud that hung like a pall over the horizon of our happiness has disappeared and we are at peace. The great bone of contention that threatened to disrupt our very vitals has been removed and we are happy. It was a sad but a thrilling sight to see the fate of an empire, a vast empire, a mighty nation depending upon the event of a dispute as to whether a dead boy baby was named John Wilkes Booth or plain John Wilkes. And the dispute is not yet settled, but the fate of the empire no longer hangs in suspense. The nation survives. As for the boy he died and was buried years ago; and, as for the boy's father, he has resigned his position of Clerk to the Congressional House Committee of Ways and Means. And there is an end of the matter. The country breathes freer. Are we a nation? Certainly we are a nation. What's in a name?

IS IT GOOD POLICY?

The Tarboro *Southerner*, a Democratic paper, speaking of our Democratic Legislature, says:

"North Carolina, demoralized, unenergized, ripvanwinkilized will this year be ascentennialized at Philadelphia. But it is no use to grieve over spilt milk. The Legislature met, they have loved (gin), they have partied and no appropriation. A curse on such backing of the State's interest. Give me sacke, bag, cursed if we had much good from that Legislature, Falstaff would have sapiently said."

The Raleigh *Sentinel*, another Democratic paper, speaking of our Democratic Congress, says:

"This body has been in session ten weeks, nearly three months, and has done absolutely nothing, except draw salaries and perquisites. Its whole work in almost a quarter of a year, is not worth a counterfeit blue postage stamp to the country. It is a record of gas conading, flavored with black guardism. * * * * *

Humbug, gab, old-sore opening folly, flat failure, and—nothing more! Democratic Congressmen! Do you know that your constituents are beginning to reproach themselves with having blundered in your election?

* * * * *

Up and at them! Do something worthy of the party that elected you, or own yourselves failures and frauds, adjourn and go home!

The Newbern *Times*, a Radical paper entirely accords with the *Southerner* in its opinion of the Legislature. Commenting upon the paragraph quoted from the *Southerner* the *Times* says:

"Reader, this is Democratic testimony, in commendation of the biggest fraud ever perpetrated upon our people, and they would be guilty of grosser frauds by foisting a thing upon the people to rob them of their liberties and rights, and call it a Constitution."

The same Newbern *Times*, a Radical paper, is also in happy accord with the *Sentinel* upon the merits of the present Congress, though probably not so pronounced in its utterances. It says:

"The Democratic majority in Congress are now making considerable show over proposed economy in reducing the expenses of the public service, and expect by their sham efforts to ride into national power. Like every proposition of a public nature, originated by the Democracy, this pretence of economy is the veriest humbug; they are loud and ostentatious in their plans of retrenchment and economy but with the exception of the ill-advised reduction of the pay of officers of the army, their professions have ended in wind."

We have no comment to make upon the above save to ask if Democratic Legislatures and Democratic Congresses are to be abused by friend and foe alike, how long is it probable that Democratic Legislatures and Democratic Congresses will continue in existence?

GRANT'S DEPOSITION.

He has done it. The President of the United States has solemnly sworn before the Chief Justice of the United States that Babcock never influenced him, and never tried to influence him, to appoint any of the whisky ring officials; and further, that he never influenced or sought to influence him to revoke the celebrated order by which the Treasury Department sought to send Joyce away from St. Louis so that an honest investigation might be had. The President solemnly swears that the revocation of that order was his own work, and that he did it to lull suspicion and put the St. Louis ring off its guard so that its members might be the more easily caught. The President further solemnly swears he believes Babcock is a good man, and true; and further, that he is satisfied with Bab's explanations about the Sylph and other dispatches sent to St. Louis.

Upon all of this we have only two words to say. First, the question now is, not whether Grant is satisfied, but whether the jury can be satisfied that Bab is a innocent, verdant fool, the victim of sharpers who were in high favor with Grant and the Radical party, and who Babcock still asserts to be innocent.

Secondly, we have to express our profound surprise at the reason given at this late day for the revocation of that exchange order. Grant is certainly a reticent man; strangely reticent, considering his known desire to acquit Babcock, or he would long ago have given this simple explanation of his course, an explanation that if given at an earlier day would have done much to relieve Babcock of the suspicion of guilt that has attached to him. If it be true that the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing the order and the President in revoking it had precisely the same end in view, that is to say the detection of the St. Louis thieves, it seems strange the President should have remained silent so long when it was apparent to all the world that the seeming variance between him and the Treasury department was subjecting his friends to such grave suspicions. In these days of fraud, peculation and corruption, in these days of official robbing and stealing no man can with impunity permit a cloud of suspicion to rest upon his character if he has within his reach the means to clear it up. Whatever may be thought of the effect of the President's reticence in regard to himself there can be but one opinion in regard to its effect upon his personal friend and private secretary. It is strange that a man so devoted to his friends as the President is, should have remained silent so long.

A LOYAL CLAIM—ONE OF THE LEGITIMATE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

We have looked in vain, says the Savannah *News*, in the Chicago *Tribune* and other Radical papers of the North, whose editors have manifested so much zeal of late in guarding the treasury against all manner of claims from the South, for a single word in condemnation of the most stupendous imposition that has yet been attempted in the shape of a war claim.

It will be remembered that, at the evacuation of Richmond, orders were issued by the Confederate authorities to burn and sink all vessels of every kind lying in the James river. In obedience to these orders, the iron-clads Richmond, Fredericksburg and Virginia were blown up and sunk at the obstruct on at Drury's Bluff, on Sunday, April 2, at midnight. The remainder of the ships, including the gunboats Nansemond, Hampton, Patrick Henry, Roanoke, Beaufort and Texas, except the last two named, were burned at Richmond the same night. The Texas was the unfinished hull of a large vessel intended to be entirely plated with iron. She had no machinery nor armament. On the eve of the evacuation she had been prepared as a fire-ship by placing on her decks a large quantity of pine lumber and other combustible matter and towed to Drury's Bluff, whence she was to be let loose to drift into the Yankee fleet; but the plan miscarried, the train laid to fire her went out, and the helpless, unmanned hull drifted down the stream till it lodged on the mud flats, where it lay for several days after the fall of Richmond. Her estimated cost was $75,000. She was sold by the United States after her pretended capture for $3,200 The other vessel, the Beaufort, was "captured" on the marine railway, opposite Rockets, where she was undergoing repairs. She was valued at $15,000, and was sold after the capture by the United States for $3,800. On these two captures the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron base their claim for prize money, the schedule of captured property being as follows:

Value of the Texas	$566,666 66
Value of iron plating, etc	115,455 00
Value of lumber	150,000 00
Value of the Beaufort	60,000 00
Total	$892,121 66

Now when it is considered that Richmond was evacuated and the shipping destroyed or abandoned during Sunday night and Monday morning; that the Confederates had retired, and that the Federal troops occupied the city early on Monday; that no United States vessel reached the city until the following day; that the North Atlantic squadron was at least twelve miles distant from the city at the time of the destruction of the Confederate iron-clads; that no battle was fought, and that not a gun from the Yankee squadron was fired—when all these things are considered it would seem that such a claim for prize money is preposterous—that it is indeed akin to a disgraceful fraud.

But this is not the only claim of the gallant captors of the abandoned Confederate vessels. It seems that by section 4,685, page 900, of the Revised Statutes, it is provided that a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any vessel or ship belonging to an enemy, at the beginning of an engagement, which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in any such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries, etc. This bounty amounts to $100 if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and to $200 if of equal or superior force, the money to be divided in the same manner as prize money. The libellants in the case have taken proof to show that there was on board the ships and shore batteries co-operating with the ships a force of 5,000, while the forces on the United States fleet was much smaller. Applying this law to facts as claimed to have been proved, it is found that the bounty money in store for the captors, should their claim be allowed, is about $1,000,000.

This is the character of the claim for prize-money now being prosecuted before the District Court at Washington, and in support of which Lieutenant Commander Goringe and Admiral Porter have given their testimony. We doubt if the annals of war can furnish a parallel case of unmitigated pretense and deliberate fraud. The only thing that can be said in its favor is that it is "loyal," and, like rascality in general, may be considered one of "the legitimate results of the war."

WHAT WE PAY FOR REPUBLICAN RULE.

The Nashville *American* says the imperative necessity for the removal of the Republican party from the control of the Government lies in its reckless extravagance and prodigal waste of the public moneys. Aside from the enormous strain upon the producing classes by reason of the financial policy which requires a gold interest upon a vast and alarmingly accumulating public debt, there is the burden upon taxpayers to provide for current governmental expenses a sum almost fabulous in comparison with the cost of the simpler and less extravagant and less corrupt system of government, that existed before the party now in power assumed control of our affairs. Leaving on the cost of the Government during the four years of the civil war, the Republicans in authority have expended within the past ten years, and inclusive of the estimates for this year, $179,166,480 32 *more* than was required for ordinary governmental expenses *for the entire seventy-two years preceding the late war!* And thus far into the present Congress every measure of retrenchment instituted by the Democrats has met with stubborn Republican opposition.

The aggregate of ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, for 1860-'61, was $62,616,055 78, and the aggregate of ordinary Government expenses for 1874-'75 was $171,529,848 27—an increase of $108,913,792 49. In the same ratio, the Republican party, if permitted to retain control of affairs another decade, would increase the ordinary current expenses over one hundred million dollars in excess of the stupendous sum now required. And yet they neither wish to relinquish control nor permit a reduction. These figures, together with the daily indictment and conviction of Republican officials and party leaders, of robbery and conspiracy to defraud the public, furnish the people food for reflection between now and the November election. There are innumerable leaks in the public treasury that cannot be discovered or stopped until the party in power is removed. The very life of the country depends upon a change of rulers.

According to the Boston *Journal*, the Sandwich Islands are going to adopt a new flag, but they can't decide whether to take a gray horse blanket with a hole in it, or an old vest with the back ripped out.

According to an observing Columbia correspondent, Walsingham Lacour DeLacey is the only colored member of the South Carolina Legislature who has delicacy enough to remove his quid of tobacco and put it on his desk-drawer before addressing the House. The others spit and speak alternately.

The committee on appropriations is said, says a Washington dispatch, applying the pruning knife with much vigor, and is reducing appropriations at every possible point. They are still at work on the treasury part of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill, and are steadily reducing twenty per cent. on the force and ten per cent. on the salaries. They expect to cut off fully $40,000 in the Treasurer's office proper, $54,000 in the Redemption Agency and Loan Division, and $26,000 in the National Bank Redemption Agency, and $20,000 in the office of the Register of the Treasury. The committee will take up the question of the mints next. They think they can save $100,000 in all the mints except that of San Francisco, which is a somewhat exceptional case. The amount asked for that mint this year is $670,000, as against $330,000, which was appropriated last year, and the committee are determined to cut the estimate down $200,000, for they can see no good reason why so much should be demanded.

OUR UNIVERSITY LETTER.

Preparations for the Coming Commencement.

CHAPEL HILL, Feb. 12th, 1876.

Dear Journal:—In my last letter I said I hoped I would be able when I wrote again to give the names of the students elected

MARSHAL AND BALL MANAGERS.

Mr. F. M. Fremont, of Wilmington, was elected from the Philanthropic Society as Chief Marshal. The Chief Marshal appointed two assistants from each Society. From the Dialectic: Messrs. W. B. Phillips, of Chapel Hill, and R. L. Payne, of Davidson county. From the Philanthropic: Messrs. J. C. Powell, of Edgecombe, and J. C. Taylor, of Chapel Hill.

The election of Ball Managers resulted as follows: Mr. E. B. Engelhard, of Wilmington, from Dialectic, Chief Ball Manager. Assistants from Philanthropic Messrs. J. M. Baker of Edgecombe county and F. D. Winston, of Bertie county. Assistants from Dialectic: Messrs. Geo. McCorkle, of Catawba county, and D. C. Stanback, of Richmond county. The Marshals were appointed from the second year students and above, that is, those in the "soph." and junior classes. Neither the Marshals or the Ball Managers will use regalias. They have been dispensed with and the simple rosette has been submitted.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

The exercises of this club consist in writing essays on historical subjects. They meet once a week when their essays are read and corrected.

READING CLUB.

This Club is composed of some thirty students. The object of the Club is to read the best periodicals to be had, and in that way to keep themselves well posted on the current news. The faculty have each presented to the Club at least one magazine or daily paper. Some of the leading State papers have added their publications to the files of the Club. The Club-rooms are opened every evening for the use of the students. The officers of this Club are: Arthur Arrington, President, W. B. Phillips, Secretary, R. L. Payne, Treasurer.

THE ADDRESSES, &C.

The address before the Agricultural Department of the College will be delivered by one of Raleigh's favorite citizens.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., of Raleigh, has been invited, and, as I hear, has accepted the invitation to deliver a sermon before the students during commencement week.

The Dialectic Society have elected one of our Congressmen to deliver the address before the two societies. It is not yet known whether he has accepted, but it is to be hoped that he will.

PREPARATIONS FOR COMMENCEENT.

Although it is some time to the commencement, yet the Marshals have gone earnestly to work, in order that the first celebration of the University after its restoration, may be a grand success. The closing feature of the commencement will be a grand ball, given in honor of the restoration of the University. Yours, N. C.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Social Matters—Maggie Mitchell—Clara Morris—About a Revivalist.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1876.

Social matters, last week, went with a perfect whiz that almost took away the breath of individuals not fully acclimated, and quite discouraged people possessing only limited wardrobes.

The highly improbable boy, who set his teeth and only smiled while that stolen fox was setting his fangs in his heart, was more a hero than the lady who courageously wears the same costume to party and reception; does it again for calls and comes out triumphantly elegant every time. At least people are kind enough to say so, but there isn't much variety to the wearer.

I guess I know how infinite are the possibilities of one black silk when judiciously managed. Why, bless your heart, Ovid's metamorphoses were nothing to the transitions my best gown has known during the last few weeks! There's lots of fun in calmy raising your head and remarking with composure, that black is your favorite toilette. You get credit for good taste and nobody knows the reason why unless you are goose enough to tell them as I'm doing now. Thursday I decided it my duty to investigate the senatorial residences. We started at 2 o'clock, going first to the rooms of Senator Allison, at Wormley's Hotel. We found the little lady delightfully established amid books and pictures and pretty things generally, which seemed, somehow, a part of her natural heritage. She is much younger than the Senator, has a low gentle voice, and the pleasant manners which ride visitors over the bar of formality very easily; then to Mrs. Stevenson's, at the Arlington. That call was accomplished through much tribulation. Some other ladies were trying to forward their cards at the time we presented our pasteboards. Darkey No. 1 passed the mystical scraps to Darkey No. 2, who received them deferentially on a silver tray, but instantly turned the tray down sideways, and kept from slipping by *pinching them with his black thumb!* Silver waiters are nice! Our next call was upon Mrs. Dawes. Their rooms are on K street. They are extremely pleasant and then our friends had brought home many bright bits of Berkshire autumn. All about the folding doors ran a lovely border of tinted leaves and graceful ferns, so carefully placed that it seemed as if they were painted on the wall; the lace curtains showed the same pretty decorations, but that was all we could see in one glance, for the next minute we met Mrs. Dawes' cordial welcome and the equally warm greeting of Miss Dawes. Can you guess what a relief one finds when in a round of calls we do happen to meet a lady whose first remark isn't upon the weather? Our visit to Mrs. Dawes was certainly that pleasant exception, for neither the weather nor prevailing toilettes were discussed, and our brief stay was so full of pleasure that we quite comprehended why people like to visit the new Senator. We held our Massachusetts noses a degree higher than ever, and forthwith proceeded to another mansion.—This house is in a charming location; all its appointments are quite "the thing," but, O dear! Did you go from the sunny side of the street to the bleakest place on the other side? We felt depressed the minute the solemn waiter opened the door, awe came creeping over us in chilling waves, so when the hostess greeted us, scarcely presenting her gloved fingers and introduced her daughter in a melancholy tone, our own smiles faded and ideas took wing. Good gracious! We were extinguishingly utterly, quenched entirely, subdued beyond any awakening. We made one ineffectual attempt to rally by saying the brightest thing we could invent, but bless you! in that atmosphere nothing could be bright two minutes. Half a dozen other guests experienced the same sensation, if I may judge from the sighs of relief which were drawn the minute we were outside the door. No matter about names; anyone who has ever made that call will know who we mean. Then entering our carriage—$1 50 an hour, dear friends—we whirled away to Senator Bayard's. The young lady daughter of the house who made her debut last week, was chatting with a friend, but Mrs. Bayard received us with the easy grace which marks one who is to the manner born. I haven't the faintest idea of her features and shouldn't know her age. I met her, but I brought away with me a memory of dark hair smoothly braised back from a high forehead; a pair of bright, dark eyes, and a sweet voice that knew how to make music out of commonplace words. Senator Bayard is, *par excellence*, the **cultivated gentleman, and Mrs. Bayard** is quite a type of the refined lady.

But should I tell you of all my fourteen calls this letter would stretch too far; you will be content, therefore, to hear that the young daughter of Senator Davis welcomed her mother's guests so pleasantly that they are sure to come again; that Mrs. Logan, of Illinois and Mrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, receive together since they board in the same house; that Mrs. Conkling and her pretty daughter are the guests of Miss Grant, that Mrs. Fairbanks, though universally beloved, is not entertaining her friends this winter because of certain carpet reasons who have their mansion in charge, and that no mortal can possibly do the senatorial circle in less than three afternoons.

It is no slight accomplishment to be able to "receive" gracefully. There must be an amount of native tact which cannot be acquired; a swift intuition concerning the social status and mental range of each entering visitor, and an ability to say the right thing at the right moment, which amounts to a sixth sense. Few ladies possess it in perfection, for it is a gift which the gods zealously deal to supreme favorites only, but the woman to whom it is vouchsafed can achieve greater political victories than any man ever effected. I wonder ambitious men do not oftener think of this!

MAGGIE MITCHELL

has been here all the week, drawing crowded houses and then drawing tears from the countless eyes by her wonderful acting. She might have been more bewitching in her earlier years, but I doubt if she were more *powerful*. I had never seen her till Friday evening, when she played Jane Eyre. That pitiful story has been changed just enough to give it a healthier moral tone than that of the novel, and it was years since I had read it, but its harrowing details made great big men cough violently, while feminine eyes openly overflowed. I had the pleasure of meeting Maggie in a friend's parlor, for this favorite actress has kept the affection and respect of the public through all the years of her professional life. Knowing how incessantly she has portrayed fictitious character I could hardly understand the possibility of any real individuality still existing. I expected to catch a hint of Fanchon in her tones, a trace of Lorle in her look or an outright manifestation of Jane Eyre. But Mrs. Paddock, who restrained my salutation, is a sweet, graceful little lady, without one bit of staginess in speech or manner. The fair hair fell in a soft fluff over her forehead, and drooped in long curls from an ivory comb at the back of the head. Brown eyes, frank yet keen, met mine with a straightforward glance, and I defy anybody to guess her age from any apparent traces these years of study and work have left. I carelessly asked—making an effort at the aforesaid problem—"How long have you been on the stage?" "Ever since I can remember," quoth Maggie, and I was no wiser than before. She is bright and witty and earnest; her profession is her life and she loves it dearly. She travels with her own troupe, escaping the vexations rehearsals with local "sticks," and thoroughly enjoys rousing her audiences. "In Boston," she says, "the strictest people came to her performances," and Rev. John Weiss actually wrote a new act for the drama of "Fanchon, the Cricket." He was to substitute this for the rendering usually given, but abandoned it after one trial, since it was so sombre and heavy, and the public demanded what they had already approved.

This week we have Clara Morris in her emotional roles, beginning with Camille, but Clara Morris will never live in the hearts of the people like little Maggie, who can curl herself up in any corner and stay there like a little pet kitten. Maggie's appeals to her sympathies do us good; the stormier passions Clara Morris rouses leave ruin and disaster behind.

A STORY CONCERNING EARLY THE BAPTIST,

who is here in the same work as Moody and Sankey. Though the harvest of souls he may have reaped be countless, he is very sure of the amount of convertible filthy lucre which has been his visible reward, and especially proud of his beautiful suburban home at Newton, Mass.

A while ago, boasting of its attractions among some Boston merchants, he sighed, piously lamenting that his work would not permit him to enjoy his lovely home more frequently.

"Ahem!" said Charley Shepard, whom everybody knows for an inveterate joker.

"Ahem! Early, your house may be very fine but I own one that will discount it in every item!" "Indeed!" ejaculated the parson. "Where is it? I would like to see it!

"No doubt of that!" replied Charley, "*but you never will!* Mine *is a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens!*"

Extract from Senator Ransom's Speech.

While the bill for the appropriation to the Philadelphia centennial was under consideration Senator Ransom addressed the Senate. From his speech we make the following extract in reference to the Battle of Moore's Creek:

Mr. Ransom—Mr. President, I had not intended to address the Senate on this bill, and should have been content simply to cast my vote for it, but this morning I received the newspapers from Wilmington, North Carolina, containing the account of a patriotic meeting of the citizens of Pender county and the people of the Cape Feer country, for the purpose of commemorating the centennial anniversary of the battle of Moore's Creek, which occurred in that county on the 27th day of February, 1776, before the Declaration at Philadelphia. The resolutions of that meeting represent truly and eloquently the sentiment of the people of North Carolina and of the whole South that I have felt it my duty to lay them before the Senate and the country.

I ask the Clerk to read the resolution which I send to the desk. I would have all the proceedings read, but the resolution indicated is most pertinent to the question before us, and I know, at this very late hour, how impatient Senators must be:

Resolved, That the results of the late war have not abated one jot or tittle of our devotion to the principles of the Constitution upon which the Government is founded; and although the issues at stake were decided adversely to our hopes and expectations, yet being settled, there exists no reason why we should not love the Government which our fathers aided in establishing, and the old flag which they honored and loved, with as much ardor and faith as do the citizens of any section of our common country; and that we consider it a patriotic duty, not alone to cherish all affection for the Government, but to teach our children to love it.

I need not remind you, Mr. President, that the battle of Moore's Creek was one of the most interesting of the Revolution, and that the great victory gained there by the patriots gave a decided impulse to our arms; and I must in this place declare my gratification that the worthy children of the noble heroes of that field propose to honor their ancestors and to honor themselves by an appropriate celebration of its hundredth anniversary Sir, I send them from this Chamber our heartiest sympathies. But, Mr President, that the Senate may comprehend and fully appreciate the resolution which has just been read, I beg to say that the county of Pender, once a part of New Hanover, in which this meeting was held, has been established since the civil war, and was named in honor of General Pender, a gallant and distinguished Confederate soldier who fell at Gettysburg; that the people of the Cape Fear country, in which this new county lies, were not only distinguished during the war for independence for their gallantry and patriotism, but that in the entire South during the unhappy strife of the States no people were more devoted to the Confederate cause.

The resolutions were drawn and presented by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, a surgeon in the southern army from the beginning to the end of the war; a gentleman of great intelligence, of eminent position in the medical profession, and of universally admitted scientific attainment and distinction. Among the many persons who were present at the meeting I see the names of the representative men of that section of our State—gentlemen of substance, of character, of high social and political influence, and I also notice that it is contemplated that that entire section of our State, embracing many counties and thousands of people, are to join in the celebration. I mention and call attention, Mr. President, to these circumstances, that it may be known that the sentiments expressed and the spirit pervading these resolutions are the true representative opinions and feelings of the people of North Carolina and the South, and as such I present them to the Senate and to the country.

Old Methodist Records from 1776 to 1791.

In its last issue the Raleigh Christian Advocate publishes the appended condensation from the minutes of old Methodist conferences:

1776.—Conference met in Baltimore, Md., May 21. North Carolina circuit was first mentioned in the minutes of that conference. Preachers: Edward Drumgole, Francis Poythress and Isham Latem.

Members reported at 683.

1777.—Conference held this year at a preaching house near Deer Creek in Harford county, Maryland, May 20. Preachers appointed to the North Carolina circuit were John King, John Dickens, Leroy Cole and Edward Pride.

Members reported 930.

1778.—Conference held this year at Leesburg, May 19. Preachers appointed to North Carolina this year were as follows:

Roan Oak—William Glendenning.

Carolina—John Cooper, Henry Kennedy and William Duke.

Membership for North Carolina not reported.

1779.—Conference held this year in Kent county, Delaware, April 28, and concluded at Fluvanna, Va., May 18.

Appointments for North Carolina:

New Hope—James Kelly and Phillip Adams.

Tar River—Andrew Yeargin and William Moore.

Roan Oak—John Dickens, Henry Willis.

Membership for N. C. reported 1467.

1780.—Conference held at Baltimore April 24

Appointments for North Carolina:

New Hope—Francis Poythress and John Major.

Tar River—James Kelly.

Roan Oak—John Dickens, Henry Ogburn.

Yadkin—Andrew Yeargin.

Membership reported 1411.

1781.—Conference held at Choptank, Delaware, April 16, and adjourned to Baltimore, April 24.

Appointments for North Carolina:

Roan Oak—Enoch Mastin, Adam Cloud.

Tar River—Henry Ogburn, John Cooper.

New Hope—Philip Bruce.

Membership reported 1393.

1782.—Conference held at Ellis' preaching house in Sussex county, Va., April 17, and adjourned to Baltimore May 21.

Appointments for North Carolina:

New Hope—James White.

Tar River—Micajah Debruler and Adam Cloud.

Roan Oak—James Martin, Thomas Foster.

Yadkin—John Cooper, Enoch Mastin and George Kimble.

Membership reported 1492.

1783.—Conference held at Ellis' preaching house in Sussex county, Va., May 6, and adjourned to Baltimore May 27.

Appointments for North Carolina:

New Hope—Henry Willis.

Tar River—Ira Ellis, Joshua Worley.

Roan Oak—John Easter, William Dameron.

Yadkin—Henry Ogburn, Wm. Cannon, Lemuel Green.

Salisbury—Beverly Allen, James Foster, James Hinton.

Marsh—Philip Bruce.

Guilford—Samuel Dudley, James Gibbons.

Holstein—Jeremiah Lambert.

Members reported 2339.

1744—Conference held at Ellis' preaching house in Sussex county, Va., April 30, and adjourned to Baltimore May 28,

Appointments for North Carolina:

New Hope—Joshua Worley.

Tar River—William Cannon, Henry Jones.

Roan Oak—Thomas Curtis, David Jeffersor.

Yadkin—Philip Bruce, John Baldwin.

Salisbury—Jesse Lee, Isaac Smith.

Guilford—Thomas Humphreys and Thomas Anderson.

Holstein—Henry Willis.

Caswell—Richard Swift.

Halifax—Enoch Maston, Peter Moriarty.

Wilmington—Beverly Allen, James Hinton.

Membership reported 2,718.

1. Up to this conference the meetings were called "Conversations between the preachers in connection with the Rev. Mr. John Wesley."

2. The term "conference" is to be used hereafter instead of "conversations, &c.

3. It was determined to hold three conferences for 1786 instead of one as heretofore, viz:

North Carolina, at Green Hills, (near Lonisburg) April 29 and 30.

Virginia, at Conference Chapel, May 8.

Maryland, at Baltimore, June 15.

5. No presiding elders up to this time.

1785—A general conference was called at Baltimore (by mutual consent as it seems) in January. At this conference several important steps were taken.

Wilmington—John Baldwin.

New River—Phillip Bruce.

Tar River—Thomas Humphreys, Isaac Smith.

Roan Oak—Edward Morris, Mark Whitaker.

New Hope—Henry Jones.

Guilford—John Smith, Stephen Johnson.

Camden and Bertie were attached to the Virginia work.

The membership for North Carolina is not stated, but the whole membership of the Methodist church at that conference is reported at 18,000.

Conferences for next year as follows: North Carolina at Salisbury, Feb. 21. Virginia at Love's Chapel, April 16. Maryland at Baltimore, May 8.

NOTE.—The appointment of Dr. Coke and Francis Asbury by John Wesley was ratified by this general conference; hence they became the first bishops of our church in America.

1. A separate denomination was formed in the following language: "It was unanimously agreed at this conference that the circumstances made it expedient for us to become a separate body, under the denomination of the Methodist Episcopal Church"—(The reasons for so doing are here given by publishing an extract from John Wesley's letter dated at Bristol, England Sept. 10, 1874. This letter is of great interest and ought to be read by all Methodists.)

2. The Episcopal form of government was adopted, and the office made elective and dependent upon the "ministers and preachers."

3. The presiding elder or "elder" system was adopted; the work was divided into districts and elders appointed for each district.

4. Three elders were appointed for North Carolina with charges as follows:

Henry Wilson—Elder.

Yadkin—Henry Bingham, Thomas Williamson.

Holstein—Richard Swift, Michael Gilbert.

Richard Ivey—Elder.

Caswell—Elijah Ellis.

Salisbury—Joshua Hartley, Hope Hull.

Halifax—James Hinton, Geo. Nosworthy.

Reuben Ellis—Elder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIED PEOPLE—A new invention, just what you want. Reliable and Durable. Mailed on receipt of

Wilmington Journal.

supplanted—the Radical Way.

A Mr. Piper has for ten years been in the employment of the Post Office Department as route agent on the W., C. & A. Railroad, and during that time he is said to have filled the position with unexceptionable efficiency and fidelity. The department has made no charges against him, and makes none now. But without cause, and without warning, the servant of the department is summarily lifted out of his position to make room for a South Carolina negro, who is said to be wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of a contingent, and withal, has had no experience as such. This has been done on the demand of the South Carolina Radical delegation in Congress. The coming negro is named Thompson—Thompson with a p.

And this is the Radical way.

Highway Robbery.

We had the pleasure of meeting, on yesterday, Mr. Southerland, of the town of Kenansville, who informed us of a daring highway robbery which was perpetrated near that village on last Saturday afternoon, on the person of Mr. J. H. Judge, a very highly respectable citizen of Duplin county.

Mr. Judge had spent most of the day in the village, and in the afternoon started to walk out to his home in the country, about two miles distant. When he had travelled about half the distance he heard some one walking rapidly behind him as if to overtake him. He turned and saw that it was a negro. Believing that he was in no danger, he resumed his route homeward, but when the negro came up with him, the negro struck him on the back of the head with a heavy stick which he carried, a blow that felled Mr. Judge to the ground and completely stunned him. The negro then robbed him of seventy-four dollars in cash, his pocket knife, keys and hat. Mr. Judge, after recovering his senses—the negro no doubt thought he was dead—managed to make his way to a house which was near by, and was thence taken home. The highway robber is yet at large. No one in the vicinity of Kenansville knows him. A strange negro, whom no one, even of his own color, knew anything about, had been loitering around the village during the day, and it was observed that he carried a heavy stick which was noticeable from its peculiar formation. This stick was picked up at the place where Mr. Judge was felled to the earth, and is doubtless the weapon with which the blow was struck. It was afterwards taken back to the village and identified as the stick which had been seen in the stranger negro's hands. This is the only clue that is possessed for his detection and apprehension, which probably may prove sufficient, as there were a number of negroes in Kenansville who would be able to identify the stranger again if they should see him. Some of the best citizens of the village offered a reward to the colored people for the apprehension of the murderous villain.

Battle of Moore's Creek Centennial.

We publish elsewhere a patriotic communication of Mr. Harman, Secretary of the Executive Committee for the celebration, which will be read with interest. Ex-Gov. Vance, Gov. Brogden, Mr. Stallings of Duplin and Mr. Ashe of Raleigh will be the orators of the occasion. Every preparation has been or will be made, to make this the great event of the Cape Fear Section, in this the centennial year.

We publish also an extract from a speech of the great hearted, silver tongued Ransom, delivered in the U. S Senate, in which he pays an eloquent tribute to the Memory of the heroes of the battle of Moore's creek, and to the patriotism of the men now living in the Cape Fear Section.

But what will the people of Wilmington do for this celebration? Nothing will or can be done worthy the occasion, unless there be a general suspension of business upon that day. The merchants, the clerks, the members of the fire companies, and of the Wilmington Light Infantry, will be almost entirely debarred of the pleasure of attending the celebration, unless there be a suspension. The Chamber of Commerce, The Produce Exchange, and the The Board of Trade have the matter in their own hands. When the attention of the Senate of the United States, and of the whole country is being directed to this centennial celebration, surely Wilmington, near the verge of whose corporate limits the battle ground lies, will not be backward in contributing a large portion of her population to swell the crowd which will assemble around the monument they helped to erect to the memory of Lillington and Ashe and Caswell and other heroes of the Revolution of '76.

Moore's Creek Bridge.

Pender Co., N. C., Feb. 16, 1876.

Editors Journal:

Gentlemen: In answer to numerous inquiries from various sections of the Cape Fear country, permit me to say that the indications are every way favorable for a successful celebration on Saturday, the 26th inst., upon this sacred old battle ground, of the centennial of the battle of Moore's Creek. The work of preparation is going vigorously forward. All things are nearly ready among the country people. They go to the grounds with their axes, hoes, hammers, nails, lumber, &c., and urged on by a noble veneration for the memory of their forefathers, as well as by a patriotic devotion to the government and the old flag, they are working with the true spirit of American citizens to make the demonstration a grand success. The various committees in the rural districts are at work. The executive committee will hold another meeting upon the grounds on Saturday next, and a full and prompt attendance at 11 o'clock A M., is earnestly requested. We hear nothing from the Wilmington committee. Will you please inform us whether the important work assigned to this committee has been accomplished. Reliable information authorizes me to say that a large crowd will be present. Thousands upon thousands will be present, not alone from Pender and adjoining counties, but from all parts of the Cape Fear and other portions of the State. The true centennial spirit is aroused. The people are coming in large crowds to the Moore's Creek centennial celebration. They are coming too, not as Democrats or Republicans, not merely as citizens of Pender, of the Cape Fear, and of North Carolina, but as *American citizens*, proud of the sacrifices and achievements of their forefathers, and determined to stand by the Constitution, the government, and the old flag.

The ladies are invited to come. Order and good conduct will be maintained by proper authorities. *No liquor will be sold on the ground.* The authority to furnish "refreshments" excludes permission to sell anything that will intoxicate. No doubts may be had on the subject. All applications to sell ardent spirits have been and will be rejected. The managers appreciate the importance of good order and sobriety on this occasion, and the same will be insisted upon, and, if necessary, enforced by proper authority.

The stand for the speakers, chaplain and others, is already erected in a few yards of the monument erected in honor of the heroes of the battle of Moore's Creek. From that stand distinguished speakers of both political parties will address the assembled multitude. Governor Vance and Governor Brogden have both been invited. It is hoped they will sit on that stand together side by side and address the people. Vance is expected. Among the invited speakers, outside of these two gentlemen, answers have only been received from Messrs. John N. Stallings and Samuel A. Ashe. These two gentlemen, one, as you are aware, from Duplin and the other from Raleigh, have accepted and will delliver addresses on the occasion.

The spirit and letter of our preliminary proceedings, had at our meeting at Lillington on the 15th inst, is the key note to the great upheaval of public sentiment now overspreading this whole Cape Fear country in relation to this centennial and also the Philadelphia centennial. In a letter from our Representative in Congress, Mr. Waddell, in reference to the Lillington centennial meeting, he says, "a part of your proceedings were read the other day in the Senate during a patriotic speech by Senator Ransom, and his the attention of the Senate and the country was called but to the historical event and the spirit which animates our North Carolina people in this centennial year."

Hoping and believing that the Moore's Creek centennial, even though the time for preparation has been so short, will be a great success.

I am yours respectfully,

James A. Harman.

Sec'y of the Ex Com.

A History of the Whisky Ring!

A correspondent of the New York World states that the original "crooked whisky" ring of St. Louis was started in 1872, ostensibly for campaign purposes in the interest of Grant. Its leading spirits were McDonald, supervisor; Joyce, revenue agent; Bevis and Fraser, distillers; and C. G. Megrue, cashier and paymaster. Instead of using their funds to promote the cause of the Republican party, the money was divided among them. This arrangement continued till after the Presidential election, the government being defrauded of from $5 000 to $15,000 per week by the officials. After the election was over McDonald and Joyce wanted to "freeze out" certain members of the conspiracy, and accomplished their object by having all crooked operations stopped for a while. As soon as the obnoxious persons were got rid of, including Megrue, operations were resumed more boldly and upon a larger scale than at first. All the distillers, with unimportant exceptions, the supervisor, the revenue agents, gaugers and storekeepers were in the ring.

In 1874, Peter Curran, having been prosecuted by the government (his case was subsequently settled), desired to get out of his trouble, and the ex-members of the original ring, suspecting the trick which had been played upon them, and having suspicions that the crooked operations had been resumed, opened a correspondence with Commissioner Douglass, informing him of the existence of the ring. Penn Brasher, a secret detective, was sent to St. Louis to investigate. The ring was forewarned by Avery, chief clerk of Douglass, and Brasher was conquered by a bribe of $5,000. He returned to Washington with a clean bill. After that, Hoag, another secret service man, was sent here, and the ring paid him $10,000 for the satisfactory report which he turned in at Washington. Then Brasher and Yaryan came. Their investigation cost the ring another $10,000, which Brasher took, promising to divide with Yaryan. The former returned to Washington and made out the requisition report, showing everything all right, certifying that Yaryan concurred in the opinion. The latter went to New Orleans from St. Louis, where he pressed the water. On returning to Washington in the spring of 1875 he discovered the report made by Brasher, and denied that he concurred in the report.

The ring continued its operations till April last when information was received that Yaryan was in town, ostensibly working up a railroad case, but in fact secretly engaged in looking into the revenue frauds. When the ring learned what was being done McDonald raised $10,000 from its members for the purpose, as he said, of stopping investigation. Bevis had gone to California, but was called home by a telegram, reaching St. Louis three or four days before the seizures were made. The descent was early in May last, and impartially included all distillers and rectifiers in St. Louis. McDonald still continued to tell the ring "things are all right; that he knew who had that $10,000; that all was straight, and that they would surely be released." To their sorrow McDonald proved a false prophet. The grand jury was in session for six weeks. At the end of that time it brought in true bills against McDonald, supervisor; Joyce, revenue agent; all the gaugers and storekeepers; all the distillers and rectifiers with the exception of one who died just in the nick of time to save himself; Fitzroy, deputy collector and financial agent of the ring, and Avery, chief clerk in the Revenue Department at Washington.

The ring continued in good spirits, still relying on McDonald's promises, and those of Joyce, that "all would blow over;" but in October, having lost all faith in him, the distillers and rectifiers all came into the United States Court and pleaded guilty; Fitzroy, deputy collector, together with the gaugers and store keepers, made the same plea. At the November term of the same Court McDonald and Avery were found guilty. Joyce, under indictment of the Western District of the State, had previously been tried and found guilty. Sentence was suspended on all who pleaded guilty and were used as State's evidence. Sentence was also suspended on all found guilty by trial in the Eastern District. At the November term of the grand jury, Constantine Maguire, Collector of the District; William McKee, of the Globe-Democrat, and General O. E. Babcock, were indicted on several counts each. The three last named were certified to the United States Circuit Court, a special session of which met on the 20th of January for the trial of these three cases. To the surprise of everybody McKee was found guilty; Maguire made a compromise, pleading guilty on five counts to dereliction of duty, the government entering a *nol. pros.* as to the charge of conspiracy to defraud. The trial of General O. E. Babcock, the third and last, commenced on Monday last. The trouble in this case is that it requires very different testimony to convict him from that used to convict his accomplices. General Grant's removal of Mr. Henderson, who had thoroughly mastered the case, will also add to Babcock's chances of escape. The whole influence of the administration is being exerted in his behalf, and his conviction will be a wonderful triumph over the President as well as over the ring.

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 13—It is understood that there will be no minority report from the committee on the Texas Pacific railroad. It is unusual for members of a committee to speak against its report but in this case the custom will be waived and members of the committee will speak against it in the House.

The elections committee will report unanimously that Haralson is entitled to a seat in the House instead of Bromberg. The report will narrate and condemn the great fraud is perpetrated, but which were not sufficient to overcome the 2,600 majority by which Haralson was returned.

Washington, February 14, 1876.—House.—Robinson offered a resolution directing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer, for a limited period, making any further reductions in the bonded indebtedness of the United States by purchasing government bonds before they become due; also directing him to discontinue any further reductions in the amount of legal tender notes now in use; also directing him to discontinue selling gold coin as bullion, but to accumulate it in the Treasury until it reaches millions. Adopted.

Morrison offered a resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to fraudulent importations of wool. Adopted.

Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas, The currency now in use among the people of the United States consists of the national bank note and the greenback, the latter being a debt of the government widely distributed among the people and the former being redeemable in the greenbacks and subject to like fluctuations with it; and,

Whereas, The United States Treasury has thus far failed to redeem its notes, thereby depreciating the value of the people's money and keeping it at a large discount, which depreciation varies from day to day, causing risk and uncertainty in business affairs to the great prejudice of all legitimate industry and enterprise; and,

Whereas, Congress, by its inactivity, and both political parties, by resolutions adopted in their several national conventions, stand committed to the early resumption of specie payment; therefore,

Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken by such legislation as is needed to render effective the policy of the resumption of specie payment by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury all necessary powers to carry out said object, to the end that a sound and stable currency may be provided for the people."

Morrison suggested that the resolution should be referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Hale—I think it better to have an expression of the opinion of the House now. I want to see whether caucusing has done our friends on the other side of the House any good. Adjourned.

Senate—Sargeant presented two memorials numerously signed setting forth the advantages of the Texas Pacific road and asking a subsidy for it.

Ingalls said the Senate had already received information as to the ravages of insects upon vegetation in the West during the past year. The actual loss from the ravages of the locusts, chintz bug, army and cotton worm and hessian fly exceeded $200,000,000, and from the locusts alone the amount exceeded $50,000,000 in seven counties of Minnesota. Nearly sixty millions bushels of locusts were destroyed, costing $80,000. He believed the subject was worthy of the attention of Congress, and therefore introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Sherman and Cameron presented petitions for the Texas Pacific road.

Frelinghuysen called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to transportation of animals. Amendments were reported by the judiciary committee to the effect that animals shall not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food or water for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water of at least seven consecutive hours, provided that the amendments shall take effect on July 4th, 1876. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Withers of Virginia gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take up for consideration the bill to amend the act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers," approved February 14th, 1871, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty.

On motion of Morton, the Pinchback case was resumed. He proceeded to reply to Thurman but without concluding, at the suggestion of Edmunds, gave way for the executive session. Adjourned.

Commissioner Pratt was before the committee on appropriations, and at his suggestion a sub-committee was appointed to inquire of the various heads of bureaus how a reduction of force may most conveniently be made.

Admiral Leroy has relieved Admiral Mullaney of the command of the North Atlantic squadron.

Washington, Feb. 14—Senate—Hitchcock, from the committee on territories, reported favorably on the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a State government and constitution, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Placed on the calendar.

The merchants of Baltimore petition for a repeal of the bankrupt law.

The pensions appropriation bill which passed the House was adopted with unimportant amendments.

The bill to remove restrictions to sales of public lands in the several Southern States was passed. It will go into effect on its becoming a law. It provides that public lands affected by this act shall be offered for sale as soon as practicable from time to time, according to the provision of existing laws, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered.

Executive session and adjourned.

The committee on privileges and elections had up the Spencer case. General Morgan is before them. No conclusion.

The Cuba and New York steamship line will dispatch the King Arthur on the 19th with mails for Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, &c. The appropriation for transportation of United States mails is exhausted.

The Senate committee on public lands have concluded to subject railroad bonds to local taxation.

House—Two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight bills and sixty-eight joint resolutions have been introduced during the present session.

Jones of Kentucky offered a resolution reciting that the act of March 18th, 1869, to strengthen the public credit and providing for the payment in coin of the interest on the 5 20s, was virtually a violation of the various acts under which these bonds were issued, and at variance with the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties in 1868, and that such act of 1869 was passed without consideration, and was therefore repealed at the will of any subsequent Congress; that it was unjust, unequal and oppressive legislation, greatly increasing the amount to be paid by the government and inuring to the benefit of bondholders and capitalists, and to the positive detriment of the people; therefore, resolving that the act of the 18th of March, 1869, be repealed. Referred to the banking and currency committee.

Saylor introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury report the amount of gold owned by the government available for the resumption of specie payments. Adopted.

The fortifications bill was reported. It appropriates $35,000.

Tucker, from the committee on ways and means, reported the bill relating to the execution of custom house bonds. The bill provides that wherever a bond is required of a firm for the payment of custom on goods imported for their use and the bond is executed by one member of the firm, in the name of such firm, it shall be equally binding on all the members of the firm. After discussion the bill was passed.

Walker of Virginia, from the committee on education and labor, reported back the bill to apply the proceeds of sales of public lands to the education of the people. Referred to committee of the whole.

The levee committee have resolved to ask, under a suspension of the rules, to add the levee appropriation bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill, when that bill shall be reported; also for permission for a sub-committee to visit at their own expense the flooded district, to leave about the 25th inst.

Among the cadets at large appointed by the President is Britton Davis of Texas.

Thurman, Bayard, Merrimon and McDonald were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to act with the House committee in shaping the financial policy of the Democratic party.

The Secretary of War asks an appropriation of half a million to pay the troops in advance of the regular deficiency bill.

All persons forwarding legal tenders or fractional currency to the Treasury must prepay it. The contract rate is 12½ cents on sums under five hundred dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand dollars on larger sums.

Washington, February 16.—Senate.—Alcorn of Mississippi made a personal explanation, and denied that he had been in any conspiracy with Senator Spencer or others to influence the opinion of Chief Justice Waite in regard to the enforcement act, as recently charged in a dispatch to a Western paper.

The claims commission reported adversely on the bill to settle claims for advances by several States for the war of 1812.

The judiciary committee reported adversely on Merrimon's bill to pay the claims for carrying the mails before the war.

The bill authorizing the sale of timber land in California was discussed.

Pending the discussion, Edmunds said he was about to inquire what became of the regular order of business of yesterday—the case of Pinchback.

The chair replied that it was not called up yesterday and that it had been succeeded by other business.

Edmonds moved to postpone the pending bill regarding the sale of timber land, and take up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback. He agreed with the Senator from Indiana (Morton) that the question was one of a high privilege and already had been too long delayed.

Morton said he did not press the resolution for the admission of Pinchback yesterday for several reasons, one of which was that several Senators were absent and he desired that there should be a full Senate when the vote was taken. If the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) desired to have the resolution taken up for the purpose of making a speech, he (Morton) would not object.

Edmunds said he had never moved to take up anything for the purpose of making a speech. He desired to get the case to a final determination. The little he had to say would not occupy thirty minutes, and it was probable that he would not speak at all.

Morton said if Senator Edmunds did not desire to speak he hoped the resolution would not be taken up. There was one Senator sick and he desired to be here.

Edmunds said when the case of Pinchback was left on Monday the Senator from Indiana (Morton) was in the midst of some observations. As he seemed to be indisposed, he (Edmunds) moved for an executive session yesterday and the matter got displaced in some way during his (Edmunds') absence. If the Senate was to wait until the whole number of seventy three Senators were present before taking a vote, the case of Pinchback would never be settled. If any Senator was ill who desired to vote on the side of Pinchback, he (Edmunds) would pair with him with pleasure as he did not intend to vote on that side. He believed the Senate was as full as it would ever be in an ordinary course of events. He did not know how the case would be determined, and he did not care how it would be determined except in the interest of the law, the constitution and the facts. The question being on the taking up of the resolution a division was called for and resulted: Yeas 26, nays 24.

Logan of Illinois demanded the yeas and nays and the motion to take up the resolution was lost, yeas 30, nays 33, as follows:

Yeas—Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxy, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, West, Whyte and Withers.

Nays—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Connecticut, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, Windom, Wright—33.

Ferry of Michigan, who would have voted in the negative, was paired with Gordon of Georgia, who would have voted in the affirmative. Those not voting were Anthony, Burnside, Christiancy, Cragin, Kelley, Mitchell and Robertson.

On motion of Merrimon the vote by which the bill to pay for carrying mails before the war was indefinitely postponed was reconsidered and the bill placed on the calendar.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bill extending the time for filing claims for additional bounty to July, 1880, passed.

The committee on foreign affairs reported unfavorably on the proposition to terminate the treaty of 1868 with the North German confederation.

An amendment to the bill admitting Colorado was passed. It appropriates $20,000 to pay the expense of a convention.

Under the special order, the bill reorganizing the judiciary was taken up. It provides for a circuit court in every district and a court of appeals within each circuit. Terms of courts of appeal will be held at Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville and St. Louis. The bench consists of a circuit judge and a district judge within the circuit or the judge who heard the case below, their decision to be final, except in cases of over $10,000, which may go to the Supreme Court.

Bradford moved to insert Mobile instead of New Orleans.

Mills moved to substitute Jackson for New Orleans.

O'Brien moved to substitute Baltimore for Richmond.

The House adjourned without action.

The President has signed the centennial appropriation bill.

The recent revenue decision forbidding the issue of license to liquor peddlers applies to steamboats and ferry boats, but there is no intention of interfering with persons or firms doing such business now.

Commissioner Pratt thinks the limiting of the revenue collection districts to about one hundred will impair the efficiency of the service.

The Star says the appropriation committee have completed the bill for the internal Revenue Department. It reduces the estimates from five to a trifle over one million and consolidates out 60 collection districts.

The elections committee heard Finley vs. Wall, from Florida. There will be a further hearing Friday, and a decision will be given Monday.

The Pacific railroad committee have made considerable progress in preparing the Atkins' Texas Pacific bill in shape for a vote on the report, as it will be presented to the House for a vote on Friday.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Feb. 16—Noon—In the Babcock trial to-day J. J. Brooks testified that he had had doubts of Hoge's integrity by reason of reports which came to him while at New Orleans. Hoge had failed to meet him at an appointed time and did not reach New Orleans until two days after he (the witness) had seized the distilleries there. There were evidences at New Orleans that the tidings of their visits had been received in advance. Several persons at Washington, other than Commissioner Douglass, knew he and Hoge were going there.

Col. Dyer then offered some telegrams in cipher, which the defense claimed were confidential dispatches between the counsel and client. After examining them the court ruled them out. The dispatches, known as the "Avery dispatches," were admitted as evidence.

St. Louis, Feb. 16—Night—The ex-Attorney General opened the defense for Babcock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Titusville, Pa., Feb. 16.—Noon—The Republicans have elected a Mayor for the first time in three years, receiving 113 majority.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 16.—Noon—The Republicans claim four of the seven wards.

Danville, Pa., Feb. 16.—Noon—The Republicans are successful.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Noon—The election is quiet. The Democrats have gained a councilman in the several wards.

Harrisburg, Feb. 16—Noon—The Republicans re-elect the Mayor by 1,100 majority.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Night—Three Democrats and two Independents have been elected School Councilmen, and nine Democrats and five Independents have been elected Common Councilmen.

TEXAS.

Galveston, Feb. 26.—Noon—The election is progressing quietly, and a large vote is being polled. The returns from the interior are meagre, but indicate the success of the entire Democratic ticket.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

[From the New York Sun.]

There is probably no man in America who is the object of such intense aversion on the part of so many persons as Jefferson Davis. This is due partly to the position he held during the civil war, and partly to certain peculiarities of his character; and when Mr. Blaine recently made his ferocious attack upon the proposition to include him in a new amnesty bill, that shrewd politician knew very well that he was addressing a very strong and a very deep sentiment, and that the extremest bitterness and virulence which he might display would meet with an earnest response in the minds of an immense body of people. That such a feeling exists toward Mr. Davis more than toward any other one among the men conspicuous in the Southern Confederacy ought not, however, to prevent the candid and the thoughtful from rendering due entire justice to him both as a public functionary and as a man; and his letter to Judge Lyons of Virginia, which we published yesterday, contains an appeal which we do not disregard.

This letter shows clearly, we think, that the Confederate authorities, especially Mr. Davis, ought not to be held responsible for the terrible privations, sufferings and injuries which our men had to endure while they were kept in the Confederate prisons. The fact is unquestionable that while the Confederates desired to exchange prisoners, to send our men home and get back their own, Gen. Grant steadily and strenuously resisted such an exchange. While in his opinion the prisoners in our hands were well fed and were in better condition than when they were captured, our prisoners in the South were ill fed and would be restored to us too much exhausted by famine and disease to form a fair set off against the comparatively vigorous men who would be given in exchange. "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons," said Grant, in an official communication, "not to exchange them; but it is humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. If we commence a system of exchanges which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they count for no more than dead men." "I did not," he said, on another occasion, "deem it advisable or just to reinforce the enemy; and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect without any corresponding benefit."

This evidence must be taken as conclusive. It proves that it was not the Confederate authorities who insisted on keeping our prisoners in distress, want, and disease, but the commander of our own armies. We do not say that his reason for this course was not valid; that is not now the question; but it was not Jefferson Davis or any subordinate or associate of his who would now be condemned for it. We are responsible ourselves for the continued detention of our captives in misery, starvation, and sickness in the South.

Moreover there is no evidence whatever that is was practicable for the Confederate authorities to feed our prisoners any better than they were fed, or to give them better care and attention than they received. The food was insufficient; the care and attention were insufficient, no doubt; and yet the condition of our prisoners was not worse than that of the Confederate soldiers in the field, except in so far as the condition of those in prison must, of necessity, be worse than that of men who are free and active outside.

Again, in reference to those cases of extreme suffering and disease, the photographs of whose victims were so extensively circulated among us towards the end of the war, Mr. Davis makes, it seems to us, a good answer. Those very unfortunate men were not taken from prisons, but from Confederate hospitals, where they had received the same medical treatment as was given to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The fact mentioned by Mr. Davis that while they had 60,000 more prisoners of ours than we of theirs, the number of Confederates who died in our prisons exceeded by 6,000 the whole number of Union soldiers who died in Southern prisons, though not entirely conclusive, since our men were generally better fed and in better health than theirs, still furnishes a strong support to the position that, upon the whole, our men were not used with greater severity or subjected to greater privations than were inevitable in the nature of the case. Of this charge, therefore, of cruelty to prisoners, so often brought against Mr. Davis, and reiterated by Mr. Blaine in his speech, we think he must be held altogether acquitted.

There are other things in his letter not essential to this question, expressions of political opinion and intimations of views upon larger subjects, which it is not necessary that we should discuss. We are bound, however, to say that in elevation of spirit, in a sincere desire for the total restoration of fraternal feeling and unity between the once warring parts of the republic, Mr. Davis' letter is infinitely superior and infinitely more creditable to him, both as a statesman and a man, than anything that has recently fallen from such antagonistics and critics of his as Mr. Blaine.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants.

By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.

NORTH WATER ST., Wilmington N. C.

REVIEW OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

FOR THE

Week Ending Thursday, Noon, February, 17, 1876.

REMARKS.

Our market for Naval Stores during the week has ruled quiet. In Spirits there has been more pressure to sell while buyers have held off, and our review shows a decline in prices from day to day.

In Rosin there has been more demand, and sales have been made from day to day at the ruling figures; the prices at the close of this report showing a decline on those of the previous week.

In Cotton the transactions have been limited owing to the small stocks offering. We quote a good enquiry and lots will meet with ready sale at the closing quotations.

We refer to our tables for the details of sales, prices, &c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Date.	Casks Sold.	Price.	Tone of M'kt
Feb. 10	75	31½	Firm.
" 4	48	"	"
" 11	360	"	"
" 12	50	31	Steadv
Feb. 14	No sales.	31½	Firm.
" 15	50	31	"
" 16	100	32c	Firm.

ROSIN.

Grades of rosin as agreed to by the various naval stores markets.

A	Black	$1 25
B	Com. Strained	" 1 40
C	Strained	"
D	Good Strained	$1 40 @ 1 42½
E	Number 2	1 45
F	Extra No. 2	1 55
G	Low No. 1	$1 70 @ 1 75
H	No. 1	$1 90 @ 2 00
I	Good No. 1	2 37½@ 2 50
K	Low Pale	3 00 @ 3 25
M	Pale	3 90 @ 4 00
N	Extra Pale	4 50 @ 4 75
W	Window Glass,	None here.
W. W.	Water White	

ROSIN SALES.

Date	No. bbls sold	Price	Tone Mkt
Feb. 10	99 G Std	$1 40	Steady
" "	1256 G H I	2 00	"
" "	100 " "	3 00a330	"
" 11	225 G't Std	1 40	Firm.
" 12	500 C	1 42½	"
" "	1600 G Std	1 45	"
" 14	500	1 45	Firm.
" 15	400 G Std	1 45	"
" 16	No sales	1 47½	"

TAR.

Date	No. bbls	Price	Tone of M'kt
Feb 10	134	$ 1 50	Steady
" 11th	66	1 50	"
" 12	150	1 50	"
" 14	260	1 45	"
" 15	718	1 45	"
" 16	480	1.40a145	"

CRUDE TURPENTINE.

Date.	No bb'ls.	Price		Tone M'k't
		H'd	Y. D.	
Feb 10	913	$1 30	$2 30	Steady.
" 10	913	1 30		"
" 11	600	1 25	2 25	"
" 12	618	1 25	2 25	"
" 14	No sales reported.			
" 15				
" 16	580	1 25	2 25	"

CORN.

Date.	No of Bush.	Price.	Tone of Market.
Feb. 10	4,250	67½c'm v'sl.	Firm.
" 11	No sales	" "	"
" 12	"	" "	"
Feb 14	"	" "	"
" 15	244	66⅔	
" 16	3,000	66⅔	
" 16	19,50	O. M. T.	

COTTON.

QUOTATIONS.

Date.	Ord.	Gd Ord.	Low Mid.	Mid.	Gd Mid.
Feb10	9	10	11½	12½	12¾
" 11	"	"	11¾	"	12¼
" 12	"	"	"	"	12¾
" 13	"	"	11½	"	"
" 14	"	"	"	"	"
" 15	"	"	"	12	12½
" 16	"	"	"	"	"

COTTON SALES.

Date	No. B'ls sold	Price	Tone. Market.
Feb 10	7	9½	Quiet.
" 10	6	10	Quiet
" 10	32	11½	"
" 10	29	12	Dull.
" 10	16	11½	"
" 10	40	12¼	"
" 11	17	9a12½	"
" 12	No sales reported.		
" 14	23	9a12½	"
" 15	small sales.		
" 16	80	9a12½	

DAILY RECEIPTS.

1875. Dec.	Cotton	Spirits Turpt.	Rosin.	Tar	Crude Turpt.
Feb. 10	41	46	1,327	134	135
" 11	49	133	2,088	66	....
" 12	110	51	1,480	135	618
" 14	130	106	1,017	260	1369
" 15	36	62	1,550	278	511
" 16	390	103	2,040	480	1075

TIMBER.

Sold since the 10th inst. to the 17th instant.

6 Rafts,	$5 per m
Extra prime, 1 raft	8
1 raft	11
1 raft	6
1 raft	7
By rail one lot railroad timber (very fine),	13
1 raft	1 75
1 raft	9

WEEKLY STATEMENT

Of the Stock, Receipts, and Exports of Cotton and Naval Stores, at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending February 14th, 1876:

Stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14th, 1876, as taken from the books of the Produce Exchange:

Cotton in yard	1,317 bales.
" afloat	2,252 "
Total	3,569 "
Spirits Turpt. in yard	3,906 casks
" " afloat	305 "
Total	4,211 "
Rosin in yard	27,631 bbls
" afloat	3,425 "
Total	31,056 "
Tar in yard	1,968 "
" afloat	576 "
Total	2,544 "
Crude Turpt. in yard	3,953 "
" " afloat	55 "
Total	4,008 "

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Cotton. 2,469	845	11,370	1,462	2,707

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

	Cotton.	Spirits	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
For'n	1,189	1,000	15,658	2,132	....
Coast	1,346	357	538	541	51
Total	2,535	1,357	16,936	2,673	51

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr R L Myers, Lewis, Hyde county, with 1,400 bushels corn to J E Lippitt.

Schr Altoona, 176 tons, Fitzgerald, Orient, L I, 3,000 bags guano to order, Master. Reports heavy weather and had sails split.

Nor bark Cito, 348 tons, Wathne, 14 days, from Martinique (not as previously) R E Heide.

Schr Mary Wheeler, Foreman, from below. Detained by head winds—sailed again 10th.

Nor brig Vulture, 259 tons, Eilertsen, Bordeaux, 56 days, R E Heide.

Brig John Pierce, 211 tons, Townsend, Cardenas, Worth & Worth, with 272 hhds and 50 bbls molasses.

Br barkeutine Brilliant Star, 200 tons, Nicholas, Port Natal, Vick & Mebane.

Ger bark William, 246 tons, Schaner, Bordeaux, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Lottie, 215 tons, Somers, Baltimore, Harriss & Howell, with guano for C C R R and W, C & A R R. Reports a heavy gale on the 1st; was blown off Cape Fear and split sails.

Schr Gold Leaf, Moore, Tar Landing, Edwards & Hall.

Nor bark A O Vinge, 356 tons, Hendricksen, Liverpool, R E Heide.

Steamship D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr Agile, Roberts, Elizabeth City, with 3,000 bushels corn, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr A J Collins, Milten, Cressville, Washington county, with 2,716 bushels corn, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Libbie Worthley, Compton, Hyde county, with 2,295 bushels corn, J E Lippitt.

Schr Etta, Sowerson, Hyde county, with 1,950 bushels corn, J E Lippitt.

Nor brig Vera, 118 tons, Moller, Limmerick, R E Heide.

Br brig C C Van Horn, 376 tons, Hooker, St Thomas, W I, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Nor bark Hengereid, — tons, Messell, Honfleur, France, R E Heide.

Swed bark Matilda, Bredenberg, St Thomas, W I (in below), R E Heide.

Schr Samuel, Styron, Lockwoods Folly, Anderson & Loeb.

Schr Sarah Webb, Walker, Little River, W I Gore.

Ger Brig Martha, Lange (in below) Copenhagen, E Peschau & Westermann.

CLEARED.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, New York, A D Cazaux.

Ger bark Juno, Lindt, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison, A Sprunt & Son and others.

Br brig G A Coonan, Adair, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Nor bark Chatham, Schirod, Rotterdam, G G Barker & Co.

Swed bark Western

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL: It is most difficult while here to select such matters among the thousands of interesting features which daily present themselves, as will prove most interesting to readers, or to speak of them with the consideration they merit. I find, by an association with Senators and Representatives, and from close personal observation, that

OUR DELEGATION IN CONGRESS

stand deservedly high, and their real worth and rank are not fully appreciated at home. This is so in keeping with the traditional modesty of our State, and it is so characteristic of North Carolinians to look beyond the limits of their own State for great men, that it is not to be wondered at. If I should say that we are sadly wanting in State pride, I might justly offend the patriotic sensibilities of our readers, but that we are criminally deficient in its proper expression is most true. It is too frequently the case that inferior men from other States are pushed forward to prominent positions before the public by friends and by the press in their State, and North Carolina joins freely in the chorus, while her own public men are neglected. It has gotten too much the fashion for us to look elsewhere to find our heroes. When our representative men are brought in contact with those from other States, I find that we have nothing to fear from the result, but much to be proud of.

It is indeed gratifying to find in what very high estimation our representatives in Congress are held. In both Houses the

NORTH CAROLINIANS

occupy conspicuous positions, and there is not a more influential or more able delegation in the Capitol. The JOURNAL has so frequently given its estimate of these gentlemen that there is really little left to be said in their behalf. Indeed very recently the press elsewhere have waked up to the merits of some of them and are rendering a tardy justice.

No one can visit the Senate chamber without a favorable impression of our Senators. The senior Senator,

GENERAL RANSOM,

has taken rank with the foremost men of that body, while his bearing, urbanity and individual magnetism have attached men to him of every shade of opinion and from all sections of the country, and I doubt if any other Senator has the same personal influence. In conversation with men of the most antagonistic views and the most widely differing prejudices, I find all have a kindly and a complimentary word for Senator RANSOM. "North Carolina should be proud of him," said a distinguished New England Senator to me a day or two since "and the whole country regards him with affection."

He is constant in his attention to his duties, and every interest of his State is watched with a jealous eye and attended to with an untiring industry. Our State could possibly have no better representative in the highest parliamentary body of the country. While he is acknowledged to be one of the best orators of the body, he does not often claim the attention of the Senate. He prefers to exercise his influence otherwise, and the very great success which has attended his efforts proves that he has not, at least, sacrificed any interest of the State, however much he may have left undone to add to his individual reputation. He is sure to be heard from whenever he believes his words will benefit his people and his country.

SENATOR MERRIMON

is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers, and most attentive and industrious members of the Senate. Always present, frequently engaging in the discussions, he is doing good service for North Carolina. He commands the respect of of his fellow-Senators, and he is always listened to with marked attention.

During the recent discussion upon the admission of Pinchback, he put a few questions to Morton, that neutralized the poison which that vindictive fiend was attempting to instil into the hearts of Republicans of the Senate. This has brought upon Senator Merrimon the bitter attacks of the administration organ here, which will be accepted by North Carolinians as conclusive evidence that he is doing good and valuable service. His position in the Senate or at home cannot be compromised by attacks from such a quarter.

I shall speak of our

REPRESENTATIVES

more at length hereafter. It will suffice to say now that all occupy such positions as to render them true representatives of their State. Generals Scales and Vance are especially busy with their committee work, being each in charge of important committees. And indeed this is true of all. While a guest in the same house with Colonel Waddell and Major Robbins I find that they are compelled to hurry from breakfast to attend to committee meetings, and frequently, after a session of the House from 12 to 5 o'clock, they are compelled to attend a meeting of their committees again at night. The real work of Congress is done in the committee rooms. Much that we hear and read is merely the ornamental part of legislation.

The recent speeches of

MESSRS. WADDELL AND ROBBINS

have not only attracted the attention of the House, but of the entire country. I learn that these speeches, with that of General Banks, and probably Mr. Kellogg's, of Pennsylvania, are to be published by the Democratic Executive Committee, and distributed through the North by tens of thousands. These gentlemen are receiving hundreds of letters from all sections of the Union, especially from the North, thanking them for their patriotic utterances, and assuring them that such sentiments are doing much good in restoring kindly feelings between the sections.

Among others I copy the following, one from Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and the other from a leading citizen of Ithaca, New York, as fair samples of the rest:

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1876.

HON. FRANKLIN LANDERS—Dear Sir: I regret that I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Waddell of North Carolina, so that I might directly thank him for the exquisite speech which he made yesterday on the Centennial bill. It is almost perfect in its style, and faultless in its spirit. The Democrats are delighted with the speech. Will you express my thanks to him? Truly yours,

T. A. HENDRICKS.

The next, addressed to Major Robbins, reads as follows:

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8th, 1876.

Hon. William M. Robbins:

MY DEAR SIR: Your speech of January 26th on the Centennial appropriation was very timely. I lost my eldest son at Fort Wagner, where he was "buried with his niggers," and twelve years have not much softened the bitterness of the sacrifice; when, however, I know of a Southerner who really has at heart the peace and welfare of the country, a strong feeling of kindness for him makes me more tolerant towards those with whom he has associated. You need have no doubt that your words have done much good in a thousand Northern homes, and that many a father, mother and sister feels more kindly towards the South than they did a month ago.

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When we contrast the benefits we derive from the patriotic utterances of real soldiers—to the hurtful uses to which the ridiculous ravings of Mr. Toombs have been applied, we cannot too much thank our gifted friends for their timely speeches.

I will write of many questions of interest hereafter and of impressions which several of the leading public men have made upon me. The question of

THE PRESIDENCY

is beginning to attract much attention and is one of the absorbing topics of conversations. I shall jot down my observations hereafter.

Colonel Waddell has just received a letter from the committee of the Dialectic Society of the

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies, an invitation the more to be prized from the fact that it is the first under the reconstructed University. How well the duty will be performed, those who are familiar with the literary acquirements, and graceful oratory of our Representative well know. E.

THE COMING STORM—THE GATHERING OF THE POLITICAL ELEMENTS.

Sounds of political warfare are beginning to be heard in the land. The two opposing armies are well-nigh ready to leave their camps and take position in battle array against each other. Busy preparation for the great inevitable conflict is everywhere going on. The leaders are in earnest council and with watchful eyes scan the scene of what they know must be the most eventful campaign ever witnessed in this country. Everything indicates that the struggle for the possession of the executive branch of the Federal Government just now beginning will, ere its close, call into requisition every resource of each party. Nor if we would, could we escape the conflict. The fight must be fought. Nor can there be any drawn battle. One side or the other must sleep in victory on the field. The time has come when an appeal to the people, the sovereign people, must be made; the time has come when public servants must give an account of their stewardship to us who are their masters. And in view of their extravagances, their frauds, their ignorance, their incompetence, their oft-repeated outrages upon the most cherished rights of citizens, the ordeal through which the men now in the public Federal service have to go, is a terrible one; but for all that it cannot be avoided nor even delayed. Before the ides of November shall have ended the battle will have been lost and won. Here and there along the line skirmishers are already being deployed in the broad light of day, for it is an open fight in which the whole world knows the very time and place when and where the first gun will be fired and may be spectators of its oft changing currents. The first preliminary skirmish will take place amid ice and snow in the State of New Hampshire ere the March moon shall have waned; for the election in Texas on Tuesday next will bear mainly on home issues. But though the fight will be fought on a frozen field it promises a hot time to those immediately engaged, for the New Hampshire election has every prospect of being interesting as well as close. Both parties, it is said, have put excellent men in the field. The Hon. Daniel Marcy, the Democratic nominee for Governor, must be a rare man, for the most partisan journals find it impossible to say anything worse against him than that he was a peace Democrat during the war. They say frankly that his moral character is without blemish, and that he will call out the full strength of our party through his great popularity.

In 1873 the Radical candidate for Governor received 2,007 votes more than his Democratic opponent. In 1874 the Democratic candidate received 1,465 votes more than his Radical opponent. In 1875 the Radical candidate received 172 votes more than his Democratic opponent. In addition to this, the law of New Hamshire requires that to be elected, a candidate must receive a majority of all the votes cast. The existence of a body of temperance reformers who vote, a thousand to two thousand strong, first on one side and then on the other, renders doubtful, beyond all calculation, the result in that State.

But scarce will the fight have ceased in New Hampshire when, after a few scattering shots in Rhode Island, it will be renewed in Connecticut in the showery month of April. But there the result is not doubtful, for the parties are unequally matched. The Democrats having carried the State over all opposition in 1873 by a majority of 3,363, in 1874 by a majority of 1,822 and in 1875 by a majority of 6,548.

The next guns will be heard from the shores of the Pacific in the month of June. In Oregon the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected in 1872 by a majority of 631 and in 1874 by a majority of 550. In 1872, however, Grant carried it by a majority of 4,089.

Kentucky next, that "dark and bloody ground" of a former day, will step to the front, but it will be in the dog days and when the sun is at meridian height and with overwhelming odds with a democratic majority of over 25,000, the radicals and no chance in Kentucky on the first Monday in August next

With the coming of September the firing begins to grow brisker and to become more general. California, Maine and Vermont become engaged. In Vermont the die is already cast, and against us. In Maine there is a possibility of success, but a strong probability of defeat. The result in California, no man can tell.

In October the combat thickens until there is fighting at so many points and in such great numbers that it could be called the battle were it not for the greater and grander conflict so soon to follow. Georgia, with her sixty thousand majority, and West Virginia wheel into line on our side, and Indiana, too, while Iowa and Nebraska, with its small squad, will take position against us.

But it is in Ohio that the heaviest fight in this combat will take place—an engagement that in any ordinary campaign would of itself, considering the number of the combatants, the hotness of the contest and the importance of the result, be called a grand battle. But in a State with over 630,000 voters, in which a candidate is elected one year by a majority of 347 votes and defeated another year by a majority of 5,544 votes, who is wise enough to foresee the result? How slight and how many the causes that may make a loss or gain of 10,000 votes in a poll of 600,000! Beauregard's direction to his troops was to go to the heaviest firing, and as the same principle applies in political warfare, we may expect to see men and money pour into Ohio where there will be the biggest of big guns and the heaviest of heavy firing. Great will be the contest in Ohio.

And then with the ides of November will come the inevitable hour when every pale that comes, whether it sweeps to or from the North or the South, or the East or the West, will bring to the eager ears of anxious men, the clash of resounding arms in the grand political fray. And then when the bright sun comes out next morning—and the smoke shall have cleared away and the strife and din of battle shall be hushed and all nature shall have put on that look of innocent, peaceful, serene calmness she so delights to exhibit after some great convulsion—we trust it will shine upon a country no longer discordant, dissevered and belligerent, but upon one into whose every wound a Democratic administration shall stand ready to pour the wholesome balm of good government, of just and wise laws honestly and faithfully executed.

OUGHT MR. DAVIS HAVE KEPT SILENT.

The Charleston *News and Courier* comes squarely up to the support of ex-President Davis in the controversy that is going on as to the propriety of any utterance on the part of the great champion of the Lost Cause. After expressing its gratification that the letter of Mr. Davis in reply to the calumnious charges of Mr. Blaine was written and published our contemporary says:

"As we have said a thousand times, there is no earthly reason why the South should not defend herself when the character of her people are assailed. Silence is held to be a form of assent; and they who insist that Southerners shall sit mum-chance when their people are unjustly attacked and wantonly abused would find, if their wretched policy could prevail, that the South, in default of a defence, would be declared guilty of every infamy that malace and partisanship can invent. The North can bear the truth, as the South can; if neither can, this is no time to talk of equality and union. Equality that is limited to the North, and Union that is to confer no rights upon the South, are not worth asking for or having. The people, we believe, desire real equality and true union, with all that the words imply; but if the bread that they give the South is only a stone after all, we can put it to no better use than to hurl it at the first Goliath we meet."

NATIONAL PROGRESS IN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The following figures show the enormous speed with which we are traveling on the road of governmental expenditure. Washington's administration spent, the highest year, $4,350,658; the administration of John Adams, $6,480,166; of Jefferson, $7,414,672; of Madison, with a foreign war on his hands, $30,127,686; of Monroe, $16,300,273; of John Quincy Adams, $13,296,041; of Jackson, with Indian wars and other disturbances, $30,868,164; of Van Buren, $37,243,214; of Harrison and Tyler, $26,418,459, of Polk, with the Mexican war, $53,801,569; of Taylor and Fillmore, $44,078,156; of Pierce, $60,533 838, of Buchanan, $72,291,119; of Lincoln, $1,212.911,270; of Johnson, $387,683,198; of Grant's last year, $294,029,329. These figures tell their own story. To be sure, as the Baltimore *Gazette* says, we have grown in wealth and population and our territory has been expanded, but the development bears no proportion to the ratio of increase in our expenses. The government can never again be administered as cheaply as it has been, but the nearer the Democrats can come to the restoration of the old figures the better will it deserve at the hands of the people. Let the work of economy, reform and retrenchment go head.

CLOSER AND CLOSER TO GRANT.

The friends of ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer, says a Washington city dispatch, assert that he will prove at his approaching trial for complicity in the Parkman-Brook frauds that his course in that matter was prescribed by an imperative order of the President. It is also stated that Grant has made practicable frauds in a number of similar cases that have been investigated by Bristow by similar interference. This is alleged as further accounting for the changed relation between Grant and Bristow. The President has, however, assumed a manner of highly polished politeness towards not only Bristow, but Pierrepont, Jewell and Fish as well, which precludes anything like friendly intercourse.

"The rich," said a Dutchman, "eat venison because it ish deer. I eat mutton because it ish sheep."

DEATH OF EVERDY JOHNSON.

The announcement of the death of Hon. EVERDY JOHNSON, perhaps the foremost jurist in America, will be found in our telegraphic columns this morning. Since his recall from England Mr. Johnson has devoted himself with great assiduity to the practice of his profession, and during that time has been brought with especial prominence before the people of North Carolina by his appearance in the Federal Courts at Raleigh as counsel for the plaintiffs in cases against the State growing out of the Special Tax bonds. Mr. Johnson belonged to "the old school," who were equally distinguished for public services and for unsullied purity in private life.

Mr Johnson was born in Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796. He was educated at St. John's college in that city, and at the age of 17 began to study law in Prince George's county, in the office of his father, who was chief justice of the judicial district of which that county was a part. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1817 removed to Baltimore. He has devoted much of his time to the arguing of cases before the United States Supreme Court. In conjunction with Mr. Thomas Harris he reported the decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals, known as "Harris's and Johnson's Reports" (7 vols., 1820-'27). In 1821 he was elected a State Senator for four years, and in 1825 re-elected. In 1845 he was chosen a United States Senator, which office he resigned in 1849 on being appointed by President Taylor Attorney General of the United States. On the succession of Mr. Fillmore after the death of President Taylor, Mr. Johnson resigned that office, and resumed in Baltimore the practice of the law. In 1861 he was a member of the convention in Washington which tried to prevent the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and was a member from 1863 to 1868. In June of the latter year he was appointed Minister to England, where he negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the Senate. He was recalled in 1869.

MR. DAVIS' LETTER.

The New York *Sun* says: "We are bound, however, to say that in elevation of spirit, in a sincere desire for the total restoration of fraternal feeling and unity between the once warring parts of the Republic, Mr. Davis' letter is infinitely superior and infinitely more creditable to him, both as a statesman and a man, than anything that has recently fallen from such antagonistics and critics of his as Mr. Blaine."

The Philadelphia *Times* says: And this is the United States Senate about which cluster memories of Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Benton and Wright; the Senate that must admit a characterless adventurer, whose election has been declared a fraud by both branches of Congress and is so accepted by the civilized world, simply because the majority may become a minority by the infamy of its own members. It is feared that Bruce and Spencer and West and Dorsey and Patterson may be expelled upon overwhelming proof that the only title they have to their seats is the offspring of unblushing fraud, and that anti-Republicans may take their places, therefore Pinchback, whose title is an already adjudicated and pronounced fraud, must be admitted. Is this the Republicanism upon which the nation will be called to pass judgment in the Centennial year of 1876?

The attempt on the part of the Radical Louisiana Senate to restore the Returning Board, which would be an instrument in the hands of the Kellogg faction to defeat the will of the people in the coming elections, has aroused the indignation of the Democrats, and it is stated that a Committee of the House are now gathering evidence preparatory to the impeachment of Kellogg and Antoine. If the Senate persists in its demand for the Returning Board, the House will bring articles of impeachment, which will *de facto* suspend both Kellogg and Antoine, when the Speaker of the House will become acting Governor.

Chattanooga is excited over the discovery of iron ore in considerable quantities in Cameron Hill, an elevation in the immediate outskirts of the city. The surface indicated four veins of red fosiliferous ore, varying from four to fifteen inches thick, with stratas of shale, from four to ten inches thick, lying between. At one point in the bank they have cut down and exposed a solid vein of ore twelve feet thick, and the bottom not yet reached. One thing certain, there are millions of tons of ores in this hill that will yield from 45 to 50 per cent. of iron. It can be mined for fifty cents a ton, and is in gunshot of the rolling mill.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: Nearly every leading paper in the South and Southwest advocates the passage of the bill to aid the Texas Pacific railroad, and there is scarcely a public man of any consequence in that portion of the Union who does not stand upon the same side. As a matter of simple justice to the South the bill ought to be passed. Its only opponents are the organs of the northern, eastern and Pacific slope monopolists, who are endeavoring to hold the enormous franchises they have obtained. A vote against the bill is a vote against the South, and a vote in favor of it is a vote in the interest of the people and against the railroad rings. Let us have free trade in railroads.

George Morris, whom Judge Steele, of New Orleans, recently sentenced to be hanged, came to the bar whistling and laughing. The Judge said, "George, you have been convicted of the murder of Sarah Jones. You pleaded guilty twice, but I insisted that your case should go before twelve citizens of your county. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you?" Morris smiled and said in a clear voice, "I agree with you, and am now prepared to receive the full extent of the law, which I know is death." After Judge Steele had sentenced him to be hanged, Morris thanked him for his kindness in so doing.

The Hartford *Times* hears of a small infant who has been named Macbeth by his afflicted parents because he murdered sleep. Anything for a sensation.

The skull of an Aztec, with a glass eye firmly fixed in its socket, has been found in Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the proposed new tariff is the best measure which has been before Congress during the last dozen years.

Mrs. Kirby, a widow lady of Caldwell county, in this State, recently lost eight children by diphtheria in such quick succession that four were buried together.

A good example to governors who temper justice with too much mercy has been set by Governor Ludington, of Wisconsin, who, when importuned recently to pardon a criminal, refused, saying: "I believe the decisions of our courts, arrived at after full and fair hearing, should not be interfered with, except upon the most grave considerations."

A Western reporter declared that Bishop Haven spoke of the Harpers, of New York, as 'men who did not care for anything as long as they made money." The Bishop denied this allegation. But now comes the reporter aforesaid, who claims to be a Methodist clergyman, and offers to prove, by competent witnesses, that the Bishop has told a "whopper."

The question having been raised in Missis ippi as to who would be Governor in case of the successful impeachment of Ames and Davis, the Gulfport *Messenger* answers by citing law and precedent, which leads to the conclusion that Hon. J. M. Stone would be Governor of Mississippi, "than whom" says the *Messenger*, "a more honest and conscientious gentleman and a truer friend to what he conceives to be the best interest of the people, does not reside in the commonwealth."

The Republican journals make the point that if Toombs tells the truth about intimidation and bribery, Gordon, who denied such allegations, must have spoken ignorantly or falsely The truth of the matter, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, is that the State of Georgia was lawfully delivered from Radical plunderers by a fair election, and will be kept in the hands of the white people by similar means, if Gen. Toombs will specify as to his individual share in the "intimidation and bribery" business, the world will be very much relieved.

A Washington special to the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "Secretary Fish's indignant at the publication to the effect that Shoenberger, Parson Newman and Colonel Keim were representatives of the State Department abroad in any capacity. He says no persons have been appointed as inspectors of consulates by his department, and if any have been appointed under special legislation he has no knowledge of it They did not report to his department. The question now arises, who did appoint them, who paid them, and what service have they rendered?"

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, says that in his opinion the investigation will relieve Mr. Schenck of the charge of any wilful intention to delude the British holders of stock in the Emma mine. As to the propriety of a minister permitting his name to be used in connection with speculative schemes that is another question, which public judgment may or may not condemn. Quite recently he had been called upon by citizens of England to furnish information as to the advisability of investing in proposed schemes for utilizing the water power at the Great Falls, just beyond the District. He had refused to express any opinion whatever upon the subject, leaving the subjects of her Majesty to dispose of their idle capital as they choose.

The Washington City correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "The act of 1836 requires all the departments to be kept open for the transaction of public business eight hours in winter and ten hours in summer. This law has never been repealed, although it has been practically inoperative from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The average length of daily service which the average man can endure, with safety to himself and profit to his employer, in a sedentary occupation, has long since been determined, and six hours is the settled period. This is the number of hours of labor now required in all the departments, but this is nominal only. The Treasury Department is really open for the transaction of public business only five hours, and there are few persons employed there who labor that long." What delicate people those Washington officials must be!

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, has set the gossips agog by marrying a young Treasury girl who has not yet turned her teens. The Senator is in the 65th year of his age and is the father of six children. His wife died within a year. The blandishments of Washington society seem to have been too much for him, and this morning, after an acquaintance of less than a month, was married to Miss Lillie Lugenbeel, who up to within a week ago was an employe in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department. It is related of the bride that when the Senator proposed she at once accepted, and returned an engagement ring to a suitor who had her promise of marriage in Georgia. Having done this, she urged the states man to make no vexatious delays, inasmuch as she anticipated that the discarded Georgian might come here and make trouble. The Senator and wife left Washington immediately after the service for New York city.

A reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer has interviewed forty-five out of the sixty-one Democrats in the Ohio Legislature. The following is the platform to which they express themselves favorably inclined:

No National Banks of issue. The notes of the United States to take the place of the notes of the banks as rapidly as may be.

Prompt repeal of the Resumption Bill; no forced resumption which is contraction; its postponement until the business interests of the country will safely permit.

No "repudiation," no "unlimited inflation," but a sound and sufficient currency, equal to the wants of trade; such legislation by Congress as will, so far as possible, permit the wants of trade to determine its volume.

RULED OFF.

Action of the Savannah Jockey Club.

The News of last week, says: A meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club was held at the Pulaski House last evening when, after the transaction of the routine business and the announcement of the entries for to-day's races, Colonel Owens presiding, stated that he was compelled to bring to the notice of the club a very unpleasant affair that had occurred at the track after the close of the races. He stated that whilst taking the entries for to-day's races out of the box, Mr. Barton, of Barton, Medinger & Co., slipped two entries into the box, and was detected. That he at first denied it, but subsequently admitted having done so, and stated in excuse that he had forgotten to put them in before the hour of closing had expired. The president desired some expression of opinion from the members present upon the subject.

After some desultory discussion, the following resolution was offered, and its passage was urged by several gentlemen.

Resolved, That Messrs. Barton & Medinger, by the act of Mr. Barton, in placing an entry, surreptitiously, into the entry box this day, after the entries were closed, and while the president was naming the entries as drawn from the box, was guilty of a fraud, and, as we are determined to race upon pure and honorable principles so far as we can control it.

Resolved, That Messrs. Barton & Medinger, with all horses owned or controlled by them, and all riders in their employ, are hereby ruled from our track, and the Secretary be instructed to see that their badges be returned, at once, that were issued to them.

After some further discussion it was decided before taking action upon the resolution to invite Messrs. Barton & Medinger, who were in the hotel, to appear before the meeting and give such explanation as they could of the conduct.

After a short while Dr. McFarland, the Secretary, who went in search of the parties, returned with them, when Colonel Owens stated the case.

Mr. Barton apologized for his conduct, and stated that he knew he did wrong, but disclaimed any intention of cheating, that he could find witnesses to prove that the entries he had slipped into the box had been written out long before the hour for closing, and that it was known that he intended to make them.

Mr. Medinger denied any knowledge of the matter, and stated that he was under the impression that Mr. Barton had made the entries at the proper time.

The parties then retired and further discussion ensued, the feeling of the members being that the rules of the club must be rigidly maintained in the interest of honest and fair racing, and the resolution being seconded, was passed.

Regret was expressed that Mr. Medinger, who was apparently innocent in the whole matter, should be compelled to suffer, and this subject occasioned some discussion. After some few comments from Colonel Lamar, who stated that he had known Mr. Medinger for some time, the following amendment to the above resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved further, That this club while it feels a bounden duty to enforce the ruling against the stable of Messrs. Barton & Medinger, desires to express a belief in the truth of the statement of Mr. Medinger that he was in no wise connected with the transaction. Adopted.

The *News*, Wednesday, says: A meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club was held at the Pulaski House last evening, at 8 o'clock, Vice-President Octavus Cohen in the Chair, and a full quorum of members present. After the reading of the minutes the Secretary read the summary of the day's races, and announced the entries in the races to be run to-day.

Colonel Lamar made reference to the passage of the resolution ruling from the course Messrs. Barton & Medinger, and stated that he understood some effort would be made whereby Mr. Medinger, who was generally believed to be perfectly ignorant of the act of his partner, could be in some manner relieved. Under the resolution as it now stood Mr. Medinger was prohibited from running his horses on any track in the country, and as the Club had expressed their confidence in his probity, if possible and consistent with the rules of the Club, some measure should be devised relieving him of this onus. The speaker was not aware of the nature of the proposition that would be submitted, but in order that the parties who now and it under deliberation might bring it before the meeting to-night for debate, he, as one who voted in the affirmative on the original resolution, moved that a notice be recorded that the action of the club on that matter would be reconsidered at the meeting this evening. Some discussion ensued, when, nothing further offering, the meeting adjourned.

The News, of Friday, says: A meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club was held last evening at the Pulaski House, Colonel George S. Owens, President, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the announcement of the result of the day's meeting, and the programme for to-day's races, the President desired to know if there was any business to be presented for the consideration of the club.

Col. Lamar arose and addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of his motion the previous evening in reference to the consideration of the action of the club in ruling off the stable of Barton & Medinger, for detected fraud on the part of Mr. Barton. He stated that Mr. Medinger had dissolved connection with Mr. Barton and was anxious to auction off the horses composing his stable, but would be compelled to do so at serious disadvantage, if not relieved from the ban imposed by the resolution of the club. He urged that inasmuch as the club had exonerated Mr. Medinger from any complicity in the fraud, and had relieved the trainers and drivers from the odium attached thereto, thus allowing them to accept other service, that any measure for the relief of Mr. Medinger, whom he knew well, and who was inexperienced in the business, and whose capital was largely invested in the stable, should be favorably entertained.

Capt. Wm. Hone then, with a few favorable prefatory remarks, submitted a memorial from a number of gentlemen asking that Mr. Medinger be reinstated.

Colonel Owens called Mr. Octavus Cohen to the chair, and, taking the floor, spoke at length on the subject. While expressing due sympathy for Mr. Medinger, he considered that it would be derogatory to the character of the club to rescind its action of the meeting on Monday evening; that in relieving Mr. Medinger, in accordance with the memorial, and facilitating the advantageous sale of his stable, they would be at the same time assisting Mr. Barton; that the fraud complained of was entirely inexcusable; that the club had before it no additional information or mitigating circumstances than when the matter first came up for action; that the resolution had been passed by a full meeting after due deliberation, and should be adhered to, as it was essential that the dignity and character of the club should be maintained.

Resuming the chair, Colonel Owens put the motion to reconsider the action of the club before the meeting, when, upon the vote being taken, it was declared lost.

No other business being presented, on motion, the club adjourned to meet at night, at eight o'clock, at the Pulaski House.

An Ancient Tar Heel.

The Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin says: John Allen, an old gentleman who has reached the remarkable age of one hundred and four years and five months, passed down the river on the steamer Ohio Sunday morning. He was born October 9, 1771, at sea, during a voyage from England to America. He left his home near Greenville, North Carolina, on Tar river, and walked to Huntington, West Virginia, being very nearly a year on the road. During his long tramp he accomplished from one to four miles per day, and subsisted principally upon charity, having only twenty-three dollars when he left home. He was never married, has a good English education, is intelligent and has an excellent memory. He chews tobacco, and enjoys his cup of coffee every morning. He says for aged persons he would recommend as a diet, buttermilk, corn bread and mush and milk. He remembers to have seen General Washington on several occasions. Once in North Carolina he heard him tell Josiah Wooten, who was opposed to the constitution as then framed, that if the instrument should be broken, there could never be as good a one, and in the name of the rising generation, never to interfere with it. He was ten or twelve years of age when he heard this conversation, and he says he will never forget Washington's impressive manner of speaking. Mr. Allen was very kindly treated by the officers of the boat, and specially by Mr. Ed Norton, the clerk, who gave him a free passage and money enough to supply his present needs. He was on his way to Shelbyville, Indiana, where some of his relatives reside.

Constitutional Amendments

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the state by congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the state, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3d Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th. Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th, Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court which is fixed by the constitution itself.

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th. Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th. Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th. Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of the members of the General Assembly at $4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares that the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution, by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people, but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months' residence in the state, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-peritentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law.

24th. Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court; for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the general assembly shall have power to change, modify or brogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substituting others in their place, except section 7, 9, and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; and allows the justices to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such a manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

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